



COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

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# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

---

FOR THE YEAR 1961

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# CONTENTS

## REPORT OF COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

	<i>Pages</i>
Accidents in the Home .....	34
Births .....	12
Chemical Laboratory — Report of County Chemist .....	69
Child Welfare Service .....	20
Bed Bookings — Refusals — Investigations .....	—
Child Welfare Centres .....	24
Clinic Work .....	22
Consultations .....	26
Dental Treatment .....	63
District Nursing Associations .....	28
Ear, Nose and Throat Ailments .....	—
Handicapped Children .....	29
Health Visitors — Visitation .....	20, 23
Hearing — Screening Tests .....	21
Hospitals and Clinics — Co-operation .....	22
Paediatric Clinic .....	—
Phenylketonuria .....	21
Premature Babies .....	—
Squint .....	—
Staff .....	22
Surveys — Special .....	—
Welfare Foods .....	27
Deaths .....	12
Dental — Report of Chief Dental Officer .....	63
Health Education .....	—
Home Nursing .....	28
Infectious Diseases .....	36
Anthrax .....	“
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	“
Chickenpox .....	“
Cholera .....	“
Continued Fever .....	“
Diphtheria .....	“
Dysentery .....	“
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	“
Erysipelas .....	“
Food Poisoning .....	“
Jaundice, Acute Infective .....	“
Leprosy .....	“
Malaria .....	“
Measles .....	“
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	“
Plague .....	“
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal .....	“
Pneumonia, Acute Primary .....	“
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable) .....	“
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Paralytic) .....	“
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Non-Paralytic) .....	“
Puerperal Fever .....	“
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	“
Scabies .....	“
Scarlet Fever .....	“
Smallpox .....	“
Tetanus .....	“
Tuberculosis — Pulmonary .....	“
Tuberculosis — Non-Pulmonary .....	“
Typhoid Fever .....	“

Para-Typhoid A .....	36
Para-Typhoid B .....	"
Typhus Fever .....	"
Venereal Diseases .....	"
Whooping Cough .....	"
Introduction .....	9
Maternity Services .....	16
Analgesics .....	19
Ante Natal Clinics .....	18
Attendance at Confinement .....	18
Births — Notification and Registration .....	16
Infantile Mortality .....	16
Maternal Deaths .....	14
Midwifery Services .....	17
Post Natal Clinics .....	18
Routine Blood Examination .....	19
Still-births .....	12, 16
Meat Inspection and Slaughterhouses - Report of Meat Inspector .....	57
Mental Health Services .....	29
Miscellaneous Child Welfare Services .....	31
Day Nurseries .....	31
Nurseries & Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948 .....	31, 33
The Adoption Agencies (Scotland) Regulations, 1959 .....	32
The Administration of Children's Homes (Scotland) Regulations, 1959 .....	32
Miscellaneous Public Health Services .....	52
Central Store, Larkhall .....	55
Chiropody Scheme .....	53
Domestic Help Scheme .....	52
Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938 .....	55
Nursing Staffs — Training .....	29
Population .....	12
Problem Families .....	34
Staff .....	7
Statistics .....	12
Tuberculosis .....	42
B.C.G. Vaccination .....	50
Cases on Record .....	46
Chronic Respiratory Cases .....	45
Death Rates .....	42
Domiciliary Treatment .....	51
Institutional Treatment .....	48
New Cases .....	43, 49

## REPORT OF COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

Atmospheric Pollution .....	157
Burning Colliery Spoil Banks .....	168
Prior Approvals .....	157
Smoke Emissions .....	164
Building Bye-laws .....	118
Burgh of Biggar .....	229
Burial Grounds .....	190

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 .....	146
Cinemas .....	146
Dairies .....	169
Attested Herds Scheme .....	177
Biological Examination of Milk .....	177
Burgh of Biggar .....	177
Burgh of Lanark .....	177
Exempted Premises .....	177
Milk (Special Designations) Orders .....	177
Milk Supplied to School Children .....	176
Registration .....	171
Scottish Milk Testing Scheme .....	175
Tuberculosis Order, 1938 .....	177
Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds .....	176
Diseases of Animals Act, 1950 .....	154
Disinfection of Houses .....	157
Drainage .....	129
Factories .....	150
Fly Repression .....	157
Food and Drugs .....	182
Food Hygiene .....	178
Houses Let in Lodgings .....	146
Housing .....	85
Abandoned Properties .....	97
Accommodation for Seasonal Workers .....	109
Administrative Action .....	86
Allocation .....	107
Closure and Demolition of Vacated Insanitary Properties .....	90
East Kilbride New Town .....	109
Housing Survey .....	100
Improvement Grants .....	110
Overcrowding .....	108
Rehousing of Families from Insanitary Houses .....	108
Rural Housing .....	109
Small Enterprise Timber Camps .....	109
Standard Grants .....	113
Transfer of Miners .....	108
Tuberculosis Families .....	108
Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954 .....	106
Ice-Cream .....	177
Inspections .....	191
Introduction .....	82
Noise Abatement Act, 1960 .....	136
Nuisances .....	133
Prosecutions .....	133
Offensive Trades .....	152
Pet Animals Act .....	152
Pigstyes .....	153
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 .....	154

Private Streets .....	145
Provision of Water-Closet Accommodation .....	110
Public Cleansing .....	195
Accidents .....	212
Costs .....	227
Disposal .....	214
East Kilbride .....	222
Extension of Boundaries .....	223
Garaging .....	218
Labour .....	198
Present Service .....	195
Provision of Dust Bins .....	220
Street Cleansing .....	220
Vehicles .....	206
Public Conveniences .....	221
Public Conveyances .....	146
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951 .....	152
Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings .....	140
Salvage .....	223
Schools .....	146
Shops Act .....	186
Street Traders .....	187
Unsound Food and Food Inspection .....	187
Water Supply .....	131
Water Samples .....	131



# STAFF

## COUNTY HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

**County Medical Officer of Health**  
**School Medical Officer**  
**Director of Welfare Services**

Ian C. Monro, M.D., D.P.H.

**Depute County Medical Officer of Health**  
**Depute School Medical Officer**  
**Depute Director of Welfare Services**

Douglas Brown, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### **Senior Medical Officers**

Roy R. Houston, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Daniel Macleod, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(a) J. Margaret Scott, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### **Senior Assistant Medical Officers**

George Cassie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Alice M. Insh, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Mendel Silver, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.) L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.),  
D.P.H., D.I.H.

### **Assistant Medical Officers**

Janet M. Bruce, M.B., Ch.B.

Janet B. Cunningham, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Alex. C. Douglas, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(b) E. Margaret Hislop, M.B., Ch.B.

Helen R.T. Hood, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(c) Irene R. Jamieson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

Anne D. Lindsay, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.

(d) Henry MacAnespie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(e) Christine C. McEwan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Ruby McMillan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Marion A. Prentice, M.B., Ch.B.

(f) Angus M. Tait, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### **Chief Dental Officer**

William Gibson, L.D.S.

### **Public Analyst and Chemist**

Andrew Wilson, F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

### **Sanitary Inspector**

Thomas B. Pollock, M.R. San. (Scot.) A., M. Inst. P.C.

### **General Superintendent of Slaughterhouses**

George Milne

### **Administrative Officer**

John Porter, D.P.A.

### **Supervisor of Health Visitors**

A.M. Beaton, R.G.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.

### **Supervisor of Midwives**

Mary Fraser, R.G.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

### **Supervisor of Home Helps**

Mrs. F. Margaret Mactaggart, Dip. Social Science

**Medical Staff are on combined Public Health and School Health Service duties.**

(a) Retired 11/6/61.

(b) Resigned 30/6/61.

(c) Appointed 19/6/61.

(d) Appointed 4/9/61.

(e) Resigned 31/3/61.

(f) Resigned 16/1/61.



TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND  
AND  
THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions in Lanarkshire during 1961.

In general, the Report follows the revised form begun last year. As I believe that it presents its facts more simply and more clearly, I shall not try to repeat them in this introduction, but leave the reader to ascertain them for himself.

The Department of Health have asked for comments on certain specially selected subjects. As these may not emerge as units in the body of the Report, I take the liberty of dealing with some of them briefly here.

Public health never leads to complete victory and demobilisation of forces. At best it leads to success, and the occupation of potentially hostile territory. There may be contractions in personnel and effort, but never complete abandonment of precautions. The infectious diseases and tuberculosis are examples of this. The provision of hospital beds may be reduced, but that calls for jags, scratches, sugar lumps — and perpetual watchfulness.

The immediate fields in which operations offer success are those of health education and medico-social care, really an extension of the health visitor service and its support with new specialists and techniques. Success in this field would reduce child neglect, improve physical, mental and dental health, bring to light handicaps at an earlier stage, reduce the pressure on the school health service, ease the burden on children's hospitals and lower the infant mortality rate.

The measuring of results of public health work has rightly been in the news lately. In this County we have not been explicitly doing this, but we have been tackling a similar problem, namely the efficiency of the Public Health Department from a financial point of view. Organisation and Methods Consultants have examined our work, and their recommendations have been largely adopted. In the purely administrative field, their recommendations have been very helpful, and have led to a much more economical use of





staff. In the technical fields, not unnaturally, the Consultants have not always fully appreciated the needs of the situation, and have been inclined to restrict their recommendations to a way of doing the same work more economically. As there will always be more work to do in the field of public health, this has tended to put a brake on necessary expansions.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

I. C. MONRO,

County Medical Officer.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
BECKFORD STREET,  
HAMILTON.

## PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1961.

### Population

	<u>1961 (Estimate)</u>	<u>1961 (Census)</u>
Burgh of Biggar	1,412	1,403
Burgh of Lanark	8,366	8,436
Landward part of County	<u>333,645</u>	<u>334,205</u>
Total	<u>343,423</u>	<u>344,044</u>

The estimated mid-year population for the landward part of the County, together with the Small Burghs, for the last ten years, is shown in this table.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1951	315,955	1956	319,785
1952	311,443	1957	322,777
1953	313,245	1958	225,421
1954	315,470	1959	329,049
1955	317,088	1960	334,091

### Births and Deaths

The following table gives births, deaths and the respective rates from 1946 to 1961:-

	<u>Births</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>		<u>Infants under 1 year</u>	
				<u>Crude</u>	<u>Corrected</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1946-50	6,500	20.6	3,584	11.4	-	315	48
1951-55	6,055	19.2	3,499	11.1	-	209	34
1956-60	6,659	20.4	3,612	11.3	-	208	31
1961	7,048	20.5	3,993	11.6	13.1	226	32

### Live Births

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate or Percentage.</u>
Registered in area	6,743	
Corrected for transfer	7,048	20.5 per 1,000 population
Legitimate	6,841	97% of live births
Illegitimate	207	3% of live births

### Still-Births

Registered in area	191	
Corrected for transfer	133	19.0 per 1,000 total births.

The following table shows the trend of still-births over the last decade:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Still-births</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Still-births</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1952	173	28	1957	182	27
1953	152	25	1958	151	22
1954	160	26	1959	150	20
1955	154	24	1960	166	23
1956	163	25	1961	133	19

### Perinatal Mortality

This index was introduced for the first time in the Report for 1960. It will be remembered that it is the sum of still-births and deaths in the first week of life, expressed as a rate per 1,000 total births, live and still. The table shows the rate for the County of Lanark, and, for comparison, that for England and Wales as the rate for Scotland has not hitherto been available.

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>Average</u>
Live Births	6,113	6,257	6,393	6,544	6,744	6,646	6,967	7,048	6,589
Still-births	160	154	163	182	151	133	166	133	155
Total Births	6,273	6,411	6,556	6,726	6,895	6,779	7,133	7,181	6,744
Deaths in 1st week	101	111	121	116	110	140	109	134	118
Perinatal Mortality Rate	41.0	41.3	43.0	44.3	37.9	35.7	38.6	37.2	40.0
Do. for England & Wales	38.1	37.4	36.7	36.2	35.0	34.1	32.8	-	35.8

It should be noted that the average annual decline in the Perinatal Mortality Rate in England and Wales was 0.9 whereas in Lanarkshire it was 0.5.

### Marriages

The marriages registered in the landward part of the County numbered 2,342, giving a rate of 6.8 per 1,000 population. The marriage rate has remained at about 7.0 per 1,000 population for a number of years past.

### Deaths

Registered in area	4,259
Corrected for transfer	3,993

The crude death rate was 11.6 per 1,000 population, and after adjustment for age and sex distribution, 13.1 per 1,000.

The following is a summary of the principal causes of death as given by the Registrar General:-

Women in Childbirth 3

**Tuberculosis**

Respiratory	30	0.09 per 1,000 population
Non-Respiratory	3	0.01 per 1,000 population

Only 3 of these deaths occurred before the age of 35 years.

**Malignant Tumours**

All types	658	
Of respiratory system	147	0.43 per 1,000 population

**Heart Disease**

Chronic Rheumatic	53
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	1,151
Other Diseases of the Heart.	60
Hypertension with Heart Disease.	78

**Respiratory Diseases**

Influenza	28
Pneumonia	151
Bronchitis	178
Other Respiratory Diseases	116

**Diseases of the Digestive System**

All types	123
-----------	-----

**Nervous Diseases**

All types	651
-----------	-----

**Deaths due to Violence**

Suicide and self-inflicted	16
Road Accidents	64
Accidents in the home	64
Other Violence	25

Deaths by age groups are shown in the following table:-

Under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
226	35	18	11	41	42	137	325	719	1,047	1,031	361

Deaths under the age of one year are considered under the heading of Infant Mortality. Deaths between the ages of one and forty-five years are, broadly speaking, avoidable. The following table indicates the number and causes of death in this group:-

	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44
Malignant Tumours	3	-	-	7	6	36
Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System	1	-	-	1	2	12
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	-	-	-	2	4	22
Violence	25	8	3	17	12	14
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	3	7

## MATERNITY SERVICES

The principal vital statistics concerning Maternity and Child Welfare are recapitulated hereunder:—

Births notified in the Area:—

Live 6,739	Still 195	Total 6,934
------------	-----------	-------------

After transfer to the homes of the parents, registrations were:—

Live 7,048	Still 133	Total 7,181
------------	-----------	-------------

Births registered by sex:—

Live M. 3,626	Still M. 75	Total M. 3,701
F. 3,422	F. 57	F. 3,479
	N.K. 1	

Illegitimate births registered:—

M. 111	F. 96	Total 207
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Table showing causes of Infant Deaths (corrected)

	Age									
	WEEKS					MONTHS				
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	Total
Prematurity	31	1	-	-	32	1	-	-	-	33
Congenital Defects	21	2	3	2	28	8	2	1	1	40
Atelectasis	58	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	58
Injury at birth	11	1	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
Alimentary disease	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	-	8
Respiratory disease	5	5	-	3	13	7	20	11	2	53
Infectious disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other causes	6	1	1	1	9	4	4	2	2	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>226</b>

Table showing causes of still-birth (registered in area)

Prematurity	13
Congenital defects	61
Maternal toxæmia	8
Other Maternal illness	2
Rhesus incompatibility	7
Antepartum hæmorrhage	38
Accidents of birth	25
Other causes	38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>192</b>

TABLE OF BIRTHS CLASSIFIED TO SHOW NATURE OF ATTENDANCE

	Doctor engaged and present at confinement	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor and midwife engaged	Without doctor or midwife	All other cases	TOTAL
Midwives employed or paid fees by the Authority	159	1,334	-	-	-	-	1,493
Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations	219	686	-	-	-	-	905
Private Practising Midwives	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
Other Cases	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
TOTAL	378	2,020	-	7	-	21	2,426



## Midwifery Services

Births occurred as follows:-

In institutions, including private homes	—	4,508
At home	live	— 2,402
	still	— 24

A table of births to show the nature of attendance will be found at the end of this Section.

## Medical Aid

Midwives found it necessary to summon medical aid to 265 cases during the year, either under Section 14 (2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, or otherwise.

## Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

	<u>No. of Clinics</u>	<u>First Attendances</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>
Ante-natal	9	2,754	23,635
Post-natal	9	1,900	2,826
Total	<u>18</u>	<u>4,654</u>	<u>26,461</u>

## Midwife Staff in post at 31st December, 1961

	<u>Whole-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Non-medical supervisors	2	-
Midwives	21	-
Private practising midwives	-	4
Total	<u>23</u>	<u>4</u>

There are no private midwives who do not undertake cases for the Local Authority.

## Cases confined at home

The number of cases attended under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service was 2,793. Of this number 2,398 were confined at home, and, in addition, attendance was provided for 395 patients who were subsequently removed to hospital.

Confinements were attended as follows:—

By midwives directly employed by the County Council	1,116
By midwives paid on a fee per case basis	377
By district nurse midwives	905



### Administration of Analgesia

	<u>Gas &amp; Air</u>	<u>Trilene</u>
No. of midwives previously trained	73	49
No. trained in 1961	-	-
No. of sets of apparatus in use at 31.12.61.	65	1
No. of patients given analgesia -		
Doctor not present	1,566	-
Doctor present	280	-
No. of patients given pethidine -		
Doctor not present	1,359	
Doctor present	246	

### Cars in use by Midwives, 31.12.61.

No. of cars used by midwives	10
No. of cars used by district nurse midwives	38
Total	<u>48</u>

### Blood examination of women to be confined at home

The facilities of this service were continued. General practitioners using it submit specimens to the Blood Transfusion Unit at Law Hospital.

#### Examinations in 1961:-

No. of doctors using the scheme	119
No. of specimens submitted	1,361
No. which were Rh. negative	566
No. with antibodies present	30
No. with no antibodies present	539

Of the patients from whom specimens were submitted, 93 required second specimens, 8 a third examination and 2 a fourth.

## CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

### Health Visiting

The services of Health Visitors are used for duties in relation to Child Health, under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, Tuberculosis, Infectious Disease Control, and General Public Health. During 1961, visits were paid as follows:-

	<u>First Visits</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
Expectant mothers	1,212	2,408
Children under 1 year	14,391	72,471
Children 1-5 years	21,942	72,256
Cases of Tuberculosis	2,604	16,950
Other visits	5,171	9,797
Total	<u>45,320</u>	<u>173,882</u>

### Home Visiting

Home visiting by Health Visitors is the foundation upon which the whole Maternity and Child Welfare Service is built. The service is available to expectant and nursing mothers and to children up to five years. Each visit gives the Health Visitor the opportunity to reach the mother about the development of the child; his needs in respect of food, fresh air, clothing, sleep, cleanliness and toilet training; to note and report on his development in relationship to accepted physical, mental and emotional standards; and to recognise as early as possible that a handicap may be present or liable to develop. In order to achieve this object, a systematic plan of visiting is needed. The following table gives the minimum number of visits which ought to be undertaken by the Health Visitor:-

#### First Year

<u>1st Quarter</u>	2nd fortnight after birth	2
	2nd month	1
	3rd month	1
<u>2nd Quarter</u>	4th month	1
	5th month	1
	6th month	1
		<u>7</u>
<u>3rd Quarter</u>	Including one special visit at 8 months re immunisation	2
<u>4th Quarter</u>		<u>1</u>

	B/Fwd.	10
<u>Second Year</u>		4
<u>Third Year</u>		2
<u>Fourth Year</u>		1
<u>Fifth Year</u>		1
	Total	<u>18</u>

Unfortunately, the establishment laid down does not permit the required number of visits in many cases. In order to make the best use of available staff, selective health visiting has to be permitted. This means that, after about three visits, when the Health Visitor considers that the mother is an intelligent woman, she tells the mother to make contact if she has any problems to discuss and discontinues visiting unless requested to call. This practice is in force at the time of writing in Bishopbriggs, Burnside, Chryston and East Kilbride. These areas all have expanding populations, and a disproportionately high number of young children. In addition to these areas, the number of cases per Health Visitor is excessive in Bellshill and Tannochside, Cambuslang, part of Blantyre, Lesmahagow and Newmains. This can only mean that the time devoted to each visit is restricted.

The total number of visits paid in 1961 was:-

Under one year	72,471
Over one year	72,256
Total	<u>144,727</u>

### Specialised Health Visitor Duties

#### Screening Tests for Hearing

Twenty-two of the Health Visitors have been specially trained to carry out screening tests for hearing. Ideally, every child should be tested well before the end of the first year. In practice, only a proportion can be tested. During 1961, 1,507 tests were completed. Of these 1,505 gave normal results, and 2 doubtful ones. The doubtful cases have been referred to Ear, Nose and Throat and Audiology Clinics. 82 required repeat tests.

#### Phenylketonuria

The arrangements introduced in 1960 for testing the urine of all newborn children for phenylketonuria have been continued. It is the intention that every baby should be tested. It is, in fact, desirable to make the test twice, but this is impossible at the moment. Experiments are, therefore, in hand to discover the best age at which to conduct a single test. So far no positive tests have been reported.

### Clinics

Health Visitors attend the various major clinics, auxiliary clinics, and immunisation clinics in their areas.

### Co-operation with Hospitals

Health Visitors follow up defaulters from the various specialist hospital clinics. They also report on the home conditions of patients in hospital when requested by the hospital authorities. The most important work in this field is amongst expectant mothers who have not put in appearances at ante-natal clinics when they should have.

### Investigation of Home Circumstances where Hospital Confinement is sought on Social Grounds.

Health Visitors are co-operating at present in a survey designed to give basic information concerning chromosome counts in newborn babies. This work may lead to a considerable advance in understanding the heredity of mental and physical defects.

Table of Health Visitor Staffs at end of 1961.

	<u>No. employed</u>		Holding H.V. Certificate
	<u>Whole- time</u>	<u>Part- time</u>	
Superintendents	2	-	2
Health Visitors on all duties	62	-	59
Nurses employed at Clinics	5	-	1
Other Nurses	2	-	-
TOTALS	71	-	62

Two Nurses are at present on the Health Visitor Course.

Five Health Visitors are ranked as Centre Superintendents, acting as Matrons of Health Institutes and carrying out some home visiting.

Visits paid by Health Visitors or by District Nurses acting  
part-time in that capacity in the year to 31.12.61.

	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between 1 and 5 years		Tuberculosis Cases		Other Cases		Total Visits Paid
	Visited	Total Visits	No. Visited	Total Visits	No. Visited	Total Visits	No. Visited	Total Visits	No. Visited	Total Visits	
Full-time Health Visitors employed by the Authority	1,133	1,952	13,690	69,116	20,970	68,802	2,604	16,950	5,143	9,479	166,299
Part-time Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Bodies	79	456	701	3,355	1,152	3,454	-	-	28	318	7,583



Table showing the attendances of Mothers, Infants and  
Children at Child Welfare Centres.

Centres	No. of Sessions	Total Attendances		
		Mothers Attending For Consultation	CHILDREN	
			Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Airdrie	22	28	266	101
Baillieston	45	10	2,526	715
Bellshill	49	2	1,710	521
Bishopbriggs	48	1	1,294	244
Blantyre	49	39	1,137	527
Cadzow	48	24	689	223
Cambuslang	48	43	1,089	352
Carluke	23	8	432	124
Chapelhall	22	6	274	47
Chryston	49	19	1,324	167
East Kilbride	45	3	1,773	190
Lanark	48	17	956	245
Larkhall	45	54	1,383	423
Lesmahagow	48	15	804	235
Newarthill	48	16	1,149	332
Newmains	48	22	1,171	255
New Stevenston	48	30	1,305	287
Shotts	49	33	965	378
Strathaven	23	3	248	148
Tannochside	45	14	817	339
Uddingston	48	8	1,679	570
TOTAL	898	395	22,991	6,423

Table showing the attendances of Mothers, Infants and  
Children at the Auxiliary Child Welfare Centres

Centres	No. of Sessions	Total Attendances		
		Mothers Attending For Consultation	CHILDREN	
			Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Auchinairn	21	1	113	36
* Bankhead	6	-	37	7
Biggar	19	4	108	32
Blackwood	20	3	296	34
Bothwellhaugh	21	2	328	38
Calderbank	21	10	310	40
Caldercruix	20	7	180	32
Carmyle	21	-	330	84
Carstairs Junction	22	-	205	92
Cleland	20	12	275	21
Coalburn	21	3	222	18
Douglas	23	-	276	17
Douglas Water	22	-	161	84
Forth	22	-	372	18
* Glenboig	6	-	18	4
Harthill	22	2	518	78
Law	22	-	312	21
Overtown	21	5	181	35
Salsburgh	22	4	293	72
Springboig	22	-	469	143
Stonehouse	21	-	313	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>5,317</b>	<b>942</b>

\* Bankhead Auxiliary Child Welfare Centre closed 27. 3.61., and  
Glenboig Auxiliary Child Welfare Centre on 22. 3.61.

Table showing the number of sessions held and the number of visits  
made by Mothers, Infants and Children

### MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS

Centres	No. of Sessions	MOTHERS		CHILDREN		
		Ante-natal	Post-natal	Under 1 year	Over 1 year	
		1st Visit	Total	1st Visit	Total	1st Visit
Airdrie	22	-	-	85	141	38
Baillieston	45	-	-	286	778	149
Bellshill	49	-	-	275	597	143
Bishopbriggs	48	-	-	189	330	72
Blantyre	49	2	2	217	423	164
Cadzow	48	2	2	88	198	43
Cambuslang	48	2	2	252	528	112
Carlisle	23	1	1	46	82	13
Chapelhall	22	-	-	61	130	11
Chryston	49	1	1	201	421	66
East Kilbride	45	-	-	331	613	109
Lanark	48	1	1	100	249	50
Larkhall	45	1	1	212	434	112
Lesmahagow	48	-	-	53	92	66
Newarthill	48	3	3	15	365	62
Newmains	48	2	2	13	354	37
New Stevenston	48	1	1	172	367	85
Shotts	49	1	1	183	483	134
Strathaven	23	-	-	195	87	38
Tamochside	45	-	-	46	289	51
Uddingston	48	1	1	138	412	79
TOTAL	898	18	18	364	377	1,634
				3,479	7,373	2,821



### Welfare Foods

The distribution of Welfare Foods is undertaken from 79 distribution centres, and has proceeded fairly smoothly throughout the year.

The following table shows the extent of the uptake of the foods during the years 1960 and 1961:-

	National Dried Milk Tins	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	A. & D. Tablets Packets	Orange Juice Bottles
1960	127,408	29,570	9,517	136,872
1961	92,379	19,011	6,094	76,623

The weekly average issue of National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil and Orange Juice showed a decrease of 627 tins, 192 bottles and 1,109 bottles respectively, while A. & D. tablets showed a decrease of 63 packets as compared with the previous year.

From 1st June, 1961, the price of Orange Juice was increased from 5d. to 1/6d. per bottle; Cod Liver Oil and A. & D. tablets which were previously supplied free now cost 1/- per bottle and 6d. per packet, and this may account for the large decrease in the numbers issued.

## HOME NURSING

The County Council's Home Nursing Service is carried out by District Nurses, trained at the Queen's Institute, and employed by the local District Associations or, where these have ceased to function, by the County Nursing Association.

The following table shows the work carried out in the various districts:

Association.	Number of Nurses.	Number of Cases		Combined Visits.
		General.	Maternity.	
Baillieston	3	336	6	9,339
Bellshill	3	221	63	6,832
*W Biggar	2	83	20	1,600
# Blackwood	1	50	15	2,396
Blantyre	2	191	8	7,348
# Bothwell	1	70	17	1,885
# Bothwellhaugh	1	69	43	1,715
# Cadder	2	116	108	4,534
# Caldercruix	2	106	55	3,066
## Cambuslang	3	460	1	11,681
# Carluke	2	66	46	4,665
*H Carmichael	1	74	12	1,589
*H Carnwath	1	140	26	2,721
# Carstairs	1	266	20	2,739
*H Chapeltown	1	219	22	1,911
Chapelhall	2	92	77	3,346
# Chryston	2	191	96	4,452
Cleland	1	102	1	4,911
*H Clydesdale	1	46	26	1,497
# Coalburn	1	68	18	2,744
*H Crawford	1	119	1	1,091
Dulserf	1	66	1	3,477
# Douglas	1	130	23	4,703
# Douglas Water	1	114	19	2,392
East Kilbride	2	326	14	6,959
*H Forth	1	58	30	2,582
# Gartcosh	1	147	23	1,576
# Glenbolg	1	53	26	1,577
# Greengairs	1	69	21	1,830
Hartmill	1	69	4	2,192
Hartwoodhill	1	112	-	2,039
Holytown	1	102	4	4,623
# Lannark	2	191	33	2,929
Larkhall	1	103	1	3,066
*H Leadhills	1	62	5	1,055
# Leamnahagow	2	116	65	6,019
Newmains	1	89	-	3,062
# Overton	2	90	33	4,153
*H Quarter	1	74	34	2,098
Stane	1	176	2	4,211
*H Stonchouse	1	69	52	2,819
# Strathaven	2	47	75	3,716
Tannochside	1	95	-	4,100
# Tarbrax	1	56	16	1,264
Tollcross	1	77	-	2,108
Uddingston	1	94	-	2,786
	64	5,670	1,162	159,398

\* These Associations also undertake Child Welfare Visitation.

# The District Nurse is the Local Health Authority Midwife for the area.

## Provides Midwifery Service for Carmunnock area only.

### Training of Nursing Staffs.

In respect of Student Nurses, Student Health Visitors and Pupil Midwives, the training of nurses was fully dealt with in the Report for 1960.

### Refresher Courses

2 members of the Health Visiting Staff attended the Summer School at St. Andrews organised by the Scottish Council for Health Education.

3 nurses attended other refresher courses.

### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

In the Report for 1960 the following subjects from the mental health angle were dealt with at length:- Pre-school and school children, the mentally handicapped over 16 years of age and the Stewart Home, Cove. It is unnecessary to repeat what was then reported.

### Senior Occupation Centres

#### Fairhill Centre, Hamilton.

This Centre is conducted by the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, on a voluntary basis. It is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and a mid-day meal is served.

The County Council pay 10/- per attendance, and travelling expenses. During 1961 the average attendance was 17, and the total cost £1,555. 1. -.

#### Cambuslang Centre, West Parish Church.

This Centre is conducted by the Cambuslang and District Voluntary Care Committee. It is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and no meals are served.

The County Council pay 5/- per attendance, and travelling expenses. During 1961 the average attendance was 17 and the total cost £287. 15. -.

#### Coatbridge Occupation Centre.

1 trainee attends this Centre, provided by the Town Council, and open daily. The cost in 1961 was £82. 11. 2.

#### Motherwell Occupation Centre.

4 trainees attend this Centre, provided by the Town Council, and open daily. The cost in 1961 was £37. 3. 9. The Centre is situated in

Wishaw, and has been found particularly convenient for users living in the Newmains and Carluke area. Transport has been provided for them at a cost of £31. 5. -. Use of this Centre commenced in November, 1961.

#### Airdrie Occupation Centre.

2 trainees attend this Centre. The cost in 1961 was £182. 8. 1. Use of this Centre commenced in February, 1961.

#### Bankhead Occupation Centre.

7 trainees attend this Centre. The cost in 1961 was £99. 8. -. Use of the Centre commenced in October, 1961.

#### Viewpark Occupation Centre, Uddingston.

The building to house this Centre was completed in 1961, but furnishings took longer to assemble than was expected. It was, therefore, not in use before the end of 1961.

#### Residential Accommodation - Stewart Home, Cove.

There has been a sharp increase in the number of applicants to the Home this year. 14 patients were admitted and the duration of stay amounts to 46½ patient weeks. This duration was anything from 2 days emergency to the full 8 weeks.

There is no doubt that this Home is fulfilling a very useful purpose in that parents get a complete rest knowing that the child is being well cared for and at the same time having a change of environment.

Admissions for July and August are particularly heavy and early bookings for those periods are necessary.

### Mental Health Acts

#### Lunacy

During the year the Authorised Officers arranged the certification and removal to Mental Hospitals of 95 patients. They also initiated or recorded the admission to Mental Hospitals of 3 patients on a voluntary basis and 2 patients on an informal basis. Of the total number of 100 patients dealt with, 97 were admitted to Hartwood Mental Hospital, 2 to Gartloch Mental Hospital and 1 to Hawkhead Hospital.

The total number above referred to does not necessarily represent all the admissions of patients from the Area of the County, as patients may be admitted at the instance of the Courts or by relatives, without reference to the Local Health Authority or the Authorised Officers.

No new intimations were made of patients being discharged on probation during the year so that at present there are no patients of this category under domiciliary supervision.



## Mental Deficiency

In terms of Section 56 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, intimations were received from the Education Authority of 8 children who had been found to be ineducable and untrainable. Each home was visited and reported upon, with the result that 1 child was admitted to a Mental Deficiency Hospital and 1 child placed on a waiting list for admission. No action was taken in respect of the remaining 6 children, as the parents did not desire removal of the children and, the home conditions being satisfactory, it was considered that the parents would provide for their proper care and maintenance. One child who had been admitted to a Mental Deficiency Hospital at the instance of the Education Authority, attained the age of 16 years during the year, and being considered a proper case for continued care in Hospital, was retained there as an "Informal patient" with the approval of the parents.

During the year 11 admissions to Mental Deficiency Hospitals were effective. Of these, 8 were under the age of 16 years and 3 over that age.

The number at present on the waiting list for vacancies is 22, of whom 1 is under age 5; 8 are between 5 and 16 years and 13 over age of 16 years.

Special visits were made by the Authorised Officers in 114 instances where reports were required by the General Board of Control with a view to assessing the care and supervision which would be available to Mental Defectives presently in Institutions in the event of their being considered for discharge on licence. The normal visitation and supervision of boarded out Mental Defectives on the Register of the County was also carried out throughout the year.

## MISCELLANEOUS CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

### Day Nurseries

The Council decided to close all the Day Nurseries, and this was completed in 1961.

Nursery	Average No. on Roll	Average Daily Attendances	Total Attendances	Date Closed
Baillieston	15.6	2.9	1,960	15/ 7/61
Blantyre	17.4	2.7	3,317	22/12/61

### Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

Two Nursery Classes for children under school age are registered under the provisions of the above Act. Both are conducted in private premises in Bishopbriggs. The class at Winston Barracks, Lanark, was discontinued in May.

A Day Nursery at the Laird-Portch Factory, East Kilbride, is also registered under the Act for a maximum number of thirty-two children.

Visits of inspection were made to all registered premises during the year and it was confirmed that the various projects were being carried out satisfactorily.

### The Adoption Agencies (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.

During 1961, 7 examinations were made, and the results sent to the Children's Officer.

### Children and Young Persons.

### Visits paid under the Administration of Children's Homes (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.

	Visits Paid	Examined on Admission	Examined on Dismissal
Dunavon House	65	123	115
Ridge Park	3	6	2
Wooddean	2	-	5
Flemington House	5	6	6

# Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948.

## Details of Work done in 1961.

	No. of Applications Received	C E R T I F I C A T E				No. of Children under care at end of year	No. of Inspections	No. of cases in which no Inspection made
		Issued	Refused	Cancelled	In force at end of year			
Nursery Premises	1	1	-	1	2	50	3	-
Child Minders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## PROBLEM FAMILIES

### Measures for preventing the breaking-up of families.

We are still much concerned with the difficulties of "Problem Families". Systematic visitation is carried out by the Health Visitors who continue to submit reports for any appropriate action. It has been again necessary in some instances to enlist the help of the Children's Officer in an endeavour to alleviate the breaking-up of families.

## ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Accidents in the home are not confined to young children but they are of frequent occurrence amongst them. This subject is, therefore, discussed here rather than elsewhere in the report.

In the absence of any statutory obligation to notify the occurrence of accidents in the home, it is impossible to obtain full and accurate information regarding their incidence. A certain amount of information, however, is available. For some years past records have been kept of accidents which became known to the Council's nursing staff, and Hairmyres, Law and Stonehouse Hospitals also supply details of all cases admitted or treated at their Outpatients Departments. The following table shows the numbers reported during the year, classified according to (a) Nature of Injury and (b) Age.



Table of Accidents in the Home prepared from Returns made by certain Hospitals, and by the Council's Nursing Staffs.

	TYPE OF ACCIDENT					Total	Admitted to Hospital	Fatal Accidents	Registrar General's Figures
	Burns	Falls	Gas Poisoning	Other Poisoning	Suffocation	Others			
Under 1 yr.	10	3	-	-	1	2	3	1	9
1 - 4 yrs.	63	42	-	6	-	19	31	1	2
5 - 9 yrs.	8	6	-	-	-	6	3	1	1
10 - 14 yrs.	4	-	-	-	-	9	-	3	2
15 - 24 yrs.	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
25 - 44 yrs.	6	14	1	1	-	20	4	1	-
45 - 64 yrs.	4	29	1	-	-	6	7	3	6
65 - 75 yrs.	2	12	-	-	1	1	5	5	10
+ 75 yrs.	2	47	4	-	1	1	29	24	34
TOTAL	100	157	6	7	3	67	83	39	64

## PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Table E — Number of cases of Infectious Sickness recognised during 1961.

	Notified	Confirmed	Died
Anthrax	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	3	1
Chickenpox	378	378	-
Cholera	-	-	-
Continued Fever	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Dysentery	359	314	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	1
Erysipelas	9	9	-
Food Poisoning	53	39	-
Jaundice, Acute Infective	-	-	-
Leprosy	-	-	-
Malaria	2	2	-
Measles	548	548	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	15	-
Plague	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	35	35	11
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	650	478	162
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Paralytic)	2	2	-
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	9	8	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	7	-
Scarlet Fever	106	90	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	230	218	30
Tuberculosis - Non-Pulmonary	55	54	3
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid A	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid B	5	4	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	125	118	-
TOTAL	2,595	2,323	209

### Plague, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Glanders, Actinomycosis, Cholera, Leprosy

No notification was received in respect of any of these diseases.

Most of the infections notified were slight, and only a brief summary of their occurrence is needed.

No proven case of Diphtheria occurred in 1961.

Out of 106 notifications of Scarlet Fever, 90 were proven.

There were 4 proven cases of fever of the Enteric group.

One out of 4 notifications of Cerebro-Spinal Fever was not proven.

There were 685 notifications on account of Pneumonia.

Poliomyelitis was notified twice, both cases being confirmed.

Seven notifications of whooping cough out of 125 were unconfirmed.

# TABLE OF IMMUNOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

## Vaccination against Smallpox

Primary Vaccination					
	Local Health Authority's Medical Staff	General Medical Practitioners	TOTAL	Local Health Authority's Medical Staff	General Medical Practitioners
A	847	2,649	3,496	6	347
B	-	-	-	3	285
C	-	-	-	8	319
D	51	124	175	2	157
TOTAL	898	2,773	3,671	19	1,108
					1,127

## Re-Vaccination

- A -- Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th -- 10th day.  
 B -- Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction at 5th -- 7th day.  
 C -- Reaction greatest at 2nd -- 3rd day.  
 D -- No local reaction.

# IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA/PERTUSSIS/TETANUS

	Local Health Authority's Medical Staff				General Medical Practitioners						Total Injections Given		
	Diph./ Pertussis		Diph./ Pertussis		Diph./ Pertussis		Diph./ Pertussis		Total				
	Diph.	Pertussis	Diph.	Pertussis	Diph.	Pertussis	Diph.	Pertussis					
<u>Immunised for First Time.</u>													
Pre-school Children	57	327	1,272	-	1	1,657	75	440	3,197	-	1	3,713	5,370
Scholars	1,841	7	29	-	38	1,915	21	13	116	-	-	150	2,065
Total	1,898	334	1,301	-	39	3,572	96	453	3,313	-	1	3,863	7,435
<u>Re-activating Doses.</u>													
Pre-school Children	-	13	9	-	-	22	25	7	45	-	-	77	99
Scholars	9,163	425	71	-	-	9,659	330	187	562	-	-	1,079	10,738
Total	9,163	438	80	-	-	9,681	355	194	607	-	-	1,156	10,837

# POLIOMYELITIS - 1961

## Vaccinated by County Medical Staff

	PERIOD	CHILDREN AGED		PERSONS AGED		OTHERS	TOTAL
		1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 40 years		
Number vaccinated with two injections	1956-1960	7,614	18,022	10,286	4,252	82	40,256
	1961	1,376	798	410	694	40	3,318
	Total	8,990	18,820	10,696	4,946	122	43,574
	1958-1960	3,948	9,322	4,388	617	20	18,295
Number given third injection	1961	996	1,302	816	1,016	26	4,156
	Total	4,944	10,624	5,204	1,633	46	22,451
	1961	12	2,382	-	2	-	2,396
	1961	12	2,382	-	2	-	2,396
Vaccinated by General Medical Practitioners							
Number vaccinated with two injections	1957-1960	9,872	23,327	15,316	8,469	192	57,176
	1961	3,126	2,184	1,803	3,540	309	10,962
	Total	12,998	25,511	17,119	12,009	501	68,138
	1958-1960	7,787	18,414	10,711	3,413	137	40,462
Number given third injection	1961	2,585	3,680	2,855	4,320	164	13,604
	Total	10,372	22,094	13,566	7,733	301	54,066
	1961	287	7,814	105	32	1	8,239
	1961	287	7,814	105	32	1	8,239
Total Vaccinated by County Medical Staff and General Practitioners							
Total number vaccinated	1956-1961	21,988	44,331	27,815	16,955	623	111,712
Total number given third injections	1958-1961	15,316	32,718	18,770	9,366	347	76,517
Total number given fourth injections	1961	299	10,196	105	34	1	10,635



## SCABIES

Cases of scabies brought to the notice of the Department numbered 179, requiring 426 treatments at clinics.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

The Western Regional Hospital Board continued to provide clinics at Coathill Hospital, Coatbridge, and Oak Lodge, Hamilton.

The following table indicates the position over the past eleven years:-

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chancroid	Non-specific and other Venereal Conditions	Condition other than Venereal	TOTAL
Quinquennial Average						
1951 - 55	13	30	-	37	65	145
1956 - 60	6	24	-	21	37	88
1961	5	28	-	21	33	87

## TUBERCULOSIS

The number of persons who died from tuberculosis in the area during the year, with particulars as to the period elapsing between notification and death was as follows:—

	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis	21	9	2	1
Of whom —				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	2	-	1	1
Notified less than 1 month before death	-	1	-	-
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	-	1	-	-
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	-	1	-	-
Notified from 1 year to 2 years before death	4	-	-	-
Notified over 2 years before death	15	6	1	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

Incidence

NEW CASES:— Return of cases notified during the year, 1961.

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS											
Age-Groups											
	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	TOTAL	
Respiratory											
Males	1	2	15	31	15	18	18	22	13	135	
Females	1	3	1	40	19	16	8	4	3	95	
(Total)	2	5	16	71	34	34	26	26	16	230	
Non-Respiratory											
Males	-	2	1	6	5	7	-	-	1	22	
Females	-	1	1	10	7	6	2	4	2	33	
(Total)	-	3	2	16	12	13	2	4	3	55	
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory											
Males	1	4	16	37	20	25	18	22	14	157	
Females	1	4	2	50	26	22	10	8	5	128	
(Total)	2	8	18	87	46	47	28	30	19	285	

The established diagnosis of new cases is shown in the following tabular statements:—

NUMBER OF CASES DIAGNOSED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Age-Groups									
	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards
Respiratory	(Males	1	2	14	30	15	17	18	20
	(Females	1	2	1	39	18	16	8	4
	(Total	2	4	15	69	33	33	26	24
Non-Respiratory	(Males	-	2	1	6	5	7	-	-
	(Females	-	1	-	10	7	6	2	4
	(Total	-	3	1	16	12	13	2	4
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	(Males	1	4	15	36	20	24	18	20
	(Females	1	3	1	49	25	22	10	8
	(Total	2	7	16	85	45	46	28	28
									TOTAL
									129
									89
									218
									22
									32
									54
									13
									2
									15
									151
									121
									272

The following table shows the number of new cases brought to notice during 1939, and average for quinquennial periods 1941-45, 1946-50, 1951-55; and for the years 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 and how the 1961 confirmed respiratory cases were discovered.

	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>
1939	316	216
1941-45	463	253
1946-50	630	199
1951-55	483	107
1956	451	52
1957	526	45
1958	397	41
1959	280	52
1960	257	47
1961	230	55

Cases were discovered by the following means:—

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Symptom group examination (M.M.R. or other)	97	69	166
Contact group examination (M.M.R. or other)	14	8	22
Mass miniature radiography (General Public) including office and other staffs	12	9	21
Routine examination of Special Groups (M.M.R. or other)	6	3	9
	<u>129</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>218</u>

In addition to the new cases notified during the year there were 79 respiratory and 3 non-respiratory cases transferred from other authorities.

Cases on Record								
	Cases in District at beginning of Year	New Cases	Died	Cases Removed from Register			Cases not yet Confirmed	Confirmed Cases in District at end of Year
				Disease Arrested	Diag. Revised	Left District		
Respiratory								
1939	832	316	171	14	32	38	10	883
1953	3,056	462	97	78	22	100	10	3,211
1954	3,221	559	87	174	28	160	1	3,330
1955	3,331	543	77	193	23	107	1	3,473
1956	3,474	555	84	231	17	123	-	3,574
1957	3,574	616	75	263	25	136	-	3,691
1958	3,691	496	78	329	22	106	-	3,652
1959	3,652	347	66	708	21	138	-	3,066
1960	3,066	344	49	186	8	105	-	3,062
1961	3,062	309	61	378	13	109	-	2,810
Non-Respiratory								
1939	936	216	52	53	47	27	16	957
1953	991	130	22	66	14	20	9	990
1954	999	91	13	102	9	49	4	913
1955	917	86	15	87	7	18	-	876
1956	876	58	10	203	3	12	1	705
1957	706	50	7	102	2	20	-	625
1958	625	46	5	107	2	21	-	536
1959	536	58	10	209	5	27	-	343
1960	343	52	4	29	2	12	-	348
1961	348	58	4	63	2	10	-	327





# Treatment

Table showing number of respiratory cases which received Hospital treatment

Age Groups	Sex	In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in Institutions	In Institutions on December 31
Under 15 years	Male Female	3 2	9 3	10 5	- -	2 -
15-45 years	Male Female	31 25	70 79	74 71	3 5	24 28
45 years and over	Male Female	45 4	71 26	76 21	10 3	30 6
TOTAL		110	258	257	21	90

The types of the new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis are classified in the following statement according to the localisation of the principal lesion present at the time of notification.

The number of Cases confirmed to be suffering from active non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year was as follows:-

Form	Sex	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65+	Total
1. Abdominal	M.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F.	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	4
2. Meningeal	M.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bones and Joints	M.	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4
	F.	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	5
5. Superficial Glands	M.	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
	F.	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	7
6. Genito- Urinary Organs	M.	-	-	-	3	4	4	-	-	1	12
	F.	-	-	-	2	5	2	1	2	1	13
7. Other Organs	M.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
TOTAL		-	3	1	16	12	13	2	4	3	54

The following are the numbers of tests and vaccinations carried out during the year:—

### Number of Contacts and Non Contacts Tuberculin Tested under the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme

	KNOWN CONTACTS						NON CONTACTS					
	Tuberculin Tests			B.C.G.			Tuberculin Tests			B.C.G.		
	Number	Number Negative	Number Positive	Vaccinated	Vaccinated		Number	Number Negative	Number Positive	Vaccinated	Vaccinated	
*Newborn Babies	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	84*	81*	-	-	-	-	56*	32*
Over 1 - Under 2	92	89	91	87	91	87	51	57	50	57	50	57
Over 2 - Under 3	15	18	15	18	15	18	18	13	18	13	18	13
Over 3 - Under 4	22	22	20	22	20	22	16	14	16	14	16	14
Over 4 - Under 5	16	13	15	13	15	13	9	5	9	5	9	5
Over 5 - Under 10	14	15	14	14	14	14	13	7	13	7	13	7
Over 10 - Under 15	55	62	54	61	54	61	22	25	21	25	21	25
Over 15 - Under 20	24	23	23	22	23	22	9	12	9	11	9	11
Over 20 - Under 25	4	5	4	5	4	5	2	4	2	3	2	3
25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	243	247	237	242	6	5	321	323	140	138	138	135
									2	3	194	167

New-born children vaccinated in hospitals outwith Lanarkshire  
New-born children vaccinated in Lanarkshire Hospitals

213 M. 172 F.  
75 M. 69 F.

\* Some new-born children received vaccination without previous skin tests.

### Domiciliary Care

Health Visitors paid visits as undernoted:—

#### Number of Visits

1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951-55	1956-60	1961
12,278	16,476*	27,029*	34,638*	30,680*	16,950

\* Average

Home Nursing	-	District Nurses paid 4,981 visits to tuberculous cases carrying out nursing services and administering Streptomycin.
Domestic Helps	-	Home Helps attended at 39 tuberculous households during the year.

### Contact Investigation

B.C.G. Vaccination — The special B.C.G. and Contact Clinics, established at Larkhall, Bishopbriggs, Cambuslang, Baillieston, Shotts, Blantyre, Bellshill and Roadmeetings Hospital have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Special arrangements have been made to achieve, soon after their birth, the vaccination of infants of tuberculous mothers without initial tuberculin testing.

### II — B.C.G. Vaccinations performed

Group	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Vaccinated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1) Nurses	72	396	14	53	8	54
(2) Medical Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Contacts	243	247	237	242	321	323
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:-						
(a) School leavers	318	311	215	198	175*	160*
(b) New born babies	-	-	-	-	75	69
(5) Others	140	138	138	135	194	167

\* Some children did not receive Vaccination because of other complications, e.g. colds, etc.



There have been no complicated reactions to vaccination and all vaccinees have shown a tuberculin conversion.

During the year special tuberculosis surveys were carried out in various schools where infectious tuberculosis was discovered either in a member of the teaching staff or in a scholar.

In such cases chest x-ray examination of the teachers, and of those children who were found to be positive to tuberculin, was carried out in an effort to find the source case or associated cases.

### Protection of Children

In order to protect children from infection a Scheme for the Annual X-ray of all persons who have children under their care has been instituted. This comprises School Teachers, Health Visitors, Home Helps, Day Nursery Nurses, Domiciliary Midwives, Queen's Nurses and other Local Authority Staffs.

701 School Teachers were x-rayed in accordance with Section III of Sick Pay Regulations. These x-rays were carried out at one of the static centres at Rutherglen, Coatbridge or Motherwell or by the Mobile Mass Radiography Unit.

## MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

### Domestic Help Scheme

During the year 1,558 applications for assistance were received and dealt with although 8% were cancelled later for various reasons. The demand for this service continued to rise mainly in the aged group and it has been necessary in some districts to ask Domestic Helps to undertake duty in as many as four households in one week. A large number of these old folks would certainly have required hospitalisation had the Home Help not been available. The Supervisor and her two assistants travelled 22,372 miles during investigations.

During the year 62 Domestic Helps left the Service while 113 new women were taken on the Panel bringing the total number of Helpers at the close of the year to 395. Only 22 of this number are employed in the homes of tuberculosis patients.

The following table shows the break up into categories of the 1,371 households who received service:—

Illness	207
Maternity	273
Tuberculosis	39
Aged	849
Children	3

It will be noted that preponderance of cases is in the aged group which accounts for 62% of all cases.



Of the Maternity group 182 of the 273 cases had the child at home with the Home Help in attendance from the date of birth.

The number of Helper hours for 1961 was 422,855 against 336,605 for the previous year. The average number of Helper hours per household attended was 308 or approximately 15 weeks for all types of cases. The total wages paid to the Domestic Helps during the year was £69,371 compared to £57,738 for 1960.

The Sick Pay Scheme cost the Local Health Authority £1,105. 1.11 while holiday pay cost a further £3,713. 7. 2. The fees received from applicants amounting to £11,809.10.11 or 17% of the wages.

### Chiropody Scheme

The County Council's Chiropody Scheme for elderly people now employs five full-time Chiropodists and the number of patients treated continues to increase year by year.

During the year under review 697 new patients were accepted, bringing the total on the register at 31st December to 2,095. The total number of treatments given was 14,666, an increase of 1,674 over the previous year. The following table gives details of treatments of domiciliary and clinic cases:—

	<u>First Visits</u>	<u>Re-visits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Domiciliary Cases	440	8,562	9,002
Clinic Cases	<u>257</u>	<u>5,407</u>	<u>5,664</u>
	<u>697</u>	<u>13,969</u>	<u>14,666</u>

Domiciliary treatments represent 61.4% of the total.

Treatment for the average patient is required at intervals of not more than 4 to 6 weeks, otherwise the patient has to be treated as a "first visit" which generally takes twice as long.

Part-time staff still had to be employed to overtake the work and during the past year the amount expended in fees and travelling expenses was £265.12. 7. Difficulty is still being found in obtaining private practising chiropodists with suitable qualifications and at the same time with a motor car.

The Clinic at Coalburn was closed during this year due to the small number of patients requiring clinic attention.

The distribution of patients treated during the year (2,341) according to District Council areas is as follows:—

District Council Area	Domiciliary	Clinic
I	41	23 (Cornhill)
II	189	15 (Lesmahagow)
III	230	45 (Lanark)
		48 (Crosslaw Home)
		13 (Carstairs)
		19 (Carluke)
IV	213	43 (Larkhall)
		20 (Strathaven)
V	152	100 (Blantyre)
VI	196	144 (Bellshill)
		21 (Sir John Mann Home)
		47 (Uddingston)
VII	184	96 (Shotts)
VIII	83	107 (Cambuslang)
		33 (Glencairn)
IX	221	37 (Baillieston)
		14 (Bishopbriggs)
		7 (Loanicroft)
	<u>1,509</u>	<u>832</u>

The number of visits paid by chiropodists to patients each month is shown below:—

January	1,073	July	1,024
February	1,212	August	1,062
March	1,059	September	1,522
April	1,423	October	1,229
May	1,152	November	1,317
June	1,106	December	1,487

The total mileage required for this work during the year was 30,546.

The scale of charges based on the Domestic Help Scheme is shown below:—

- (1) Maximum charge - 5s. per treatment.
- (2) applicants in receipt of assistance in any form from the National Assistance Board - free;
- (3) persons whose incomes are derived solely from the old age pension and persons whose excess earnings over the scale of allowances are less than 10s. - free; and
- (4) the charge for each treatment for persons whose excess earnings amount to 10s. and over, is scaled from 9d. to a maximum of 5/-.

The Chiropody scheme is providing a very useful service to elderly persons residing in the County in keeping mobile and active

many old people who might otherwise become home-bound or require admission to a hospital.

The total cost of the service for the year ending 31st December was £6,181 less £853 refunded by paying patients.

This shows a net increase of £860 over the costs for 1960 which was principally due to a substantial increase in chiropodists' salaries, increased fees for part-time assistance and a fifth chiropodist.

The cost per treatment is approximately 7/3d.

#### Nursing Homes' Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

There are 7 Nursing Homes registered by the Local Authority. 6 are fully registered and one holds a provisional certificate of registration. The total number of patients who can be accommodated is 191.

The homes, being utilised mainly for the care of the elderly, are fulfilling a very useful purpose. Visits of inspection were made by the County Medical Officer and his medical staff.

#### Central Store, Larkhall.

During the year 898 requisitions were passed to the Equipment Officer at the Central Store in connection with the following Services:-

Home Nursing	428
Tuberculosis	11
Health Institutes	100
Day Nurseries	17
Care of Mother and Child	111
Domiciliary Midwifery	129
Domestic Helps	20
Dental Department	8
Food & Drugs Department	1
Slaughterhouses	46
Chemical Laboratory	1
Central Store	2
Chiropody	16
Vaccination and Immunisation	5
Occupational Centre, Viewpark	3

Of the above, 581 requisitions were supplied from new stock while 317 were fulfilled from the Subsidiary Store which deals with articles already issued and returned to the Store.

The number of new articles represented in the above requisitions are grouped under the following headings:-

(a) Drugs and Medicines	677
* (b) Expendable Medical Equipment	4,349
# (c) Inexpendable Medical Equipment	1,635
(d) Beds and Bedding	119
(e) All other Non-Medical Equipment	5,930
	<u>12,710</u>

\* Includes such articles as maternity outfits, bandages and dressings.

# Includes articles of equipment for Nurses' and Midwives' outfits, bed-pans, air rings, etc.

The total value of the new articles supplied was £3,739.18.11.

317 requisitions were dealt with from the Subsidiary Store and included the undernoted Schemes:-

Tuberculosis	7
Home Nursing	297
Care of Mothers	7
Domestic Help	3
Slaughterhouses	2
Domiciliary Midwifery	1

### Distribution of Articles of Bedding

#### From New Stocks

	Home Nursing	Tuberculosis	Care of Mothers	Health Institutes
Mattress Cover	1	-	-	-
Sheets	-	-	2	3
Sheets (cot)	-	-	5	-
Pillow-cases	-	4	1	2
Bedrests and bed cages	4	-	-	-
Air and Sorbo rubber rings	2	-	-	-
Mackintosh Sheets	25	-	-	-
Bedpans, urinals and commodes	4	-	-	-
	<u>36</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5 = 53</u>

From Subsidiary Store

	Home Nursing	Tuberculosis	Domiciliary Midwifery	Care of Mothers
Bedsteads	33	5	-	-
"    Cot	2	-	-	-
Mattresses, Dunlopillo	31	-	-	-
"    ½ size, Dunlopillo	2	-	-	-
"    Hair	15	6	-	-
"    Cot	-	-	5	2
Mattress Covers	14	6	-	-
Blankets	-	18	-	-
"    Cot	-	-	14	4
Sheets	-	18	-	-
Pillows	4	12	-	-
Pillow-cases	-	4	-	-
Bed rests and bed cages	71	2	-	-
Air and Sorbo rubber rings	88	1	-	-
Mackintosh sheets	108	-	-	-
Bedpans, urinals and commodes	137	2	-	-
Wheel Chairs	9	-	-	-
Walking aids	3	-	-	-
Cot frames	-	-	5	2
Cot canvas	-	-	5	2
Pulley attachments	12	-	-	-
Fracture board	1	-	-	-
	530	74	29	10 = 643

MEAT INSPECTION – SLAUGHTERHOUSES, ETC.

The following tables give details of the animals slaughtered, the number of animals wholly or partially condemned, and the weight in lbs. of condemned meat and organs of wholly or partially condemned carcasses.

It will be observed from Table I that the total number of animals slaughtered at Bellshill, Larkhall, Shotts and Strathaven Slaughterhouses was 57,460 of which 11,558 were found to show evidence of disease in some form. Of the 11,558 there were 208 carcasses totally or partially condemned and 11,350 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 20.12%



of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 21.47% the previous year.

The visits paid by Veterinary Surgeons and by the General Superintendent of Slaughterhouses to public and private slaughterhouses were as follows:-

	<u>Public</u> <u>Slaughterhouses</u>	<u>Private</u> <u>Slaughterhouses</u>
Veterinary Surgeons	166	24
General Superintendent	150	40



TABLE I

Carcases condemned wholly or partially  
Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.

Animals Slaughtered	Class	Number	Tuberculosis				Other Diseases				Organs only	
			Carcases		Organs only		Carcases		Organs only		No.	%
			Wholly	Partially	No.	%	Wholly	Partially	No.	%		
			No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Cattle		11,585	1	-	-	.009	31	31	6,481	.27	55.94	
Calves		317	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	10.09	-	
Sheep		43,793	-	-	-	-	86	12	4,717	.2	10.77	
Swine		1,765	-	-	-	-	10	4	152	.57	8.61	
TOTAL		57,460	1	-	-	.002	159	47	11,350	.28	19.75	

TABLE II

## PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Carcases condemned wholly or partially  
Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned

Animals Slaughtered	Class	Number	Tuberculosis			Other Diseases		
			Carcases		Organs only	Carcases		Organs only
			Wholly	Partially		Wholly	Partially	
BELLSHILL	Cattle	6,242	1	-	1	10	8	4,055
	Calves	74	-	-	-	2	-	-
	Sheep	34,901	-	-	-	27	4	4,464
	Swine	652	-	-	-	6	2	66
LARKHALL	Cattle	1,702	-	-	-	20	22	1,438
	Calves	39	-	-	-	5	-	-
	Sheep	1,768	-	-	-	8	4	68
	Swine	90	-	-	-	2	2	60
SHOTS	Cattle	1,404	-	-	-	-	-	887
	Calves	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sheep	689	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Swine	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
STRATHAVEN	Cattle	2,237	-	-	-	1	1	101
	Calves	201	-	-	-	25	-	-
	Sheep	6,435	-	-	-	51	4	184
	Swine	1,019	-	-	-	2	-	26

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was — Meat 22,574 lbs;  
Organs 120,539 lbs.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Carcases condemned wholly or partially  
Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned

Animals Slaughtered		Tuberculosis			Other Diseases		
Class	Number	Carcases		Organs only	Carcases		Organs only
		Wholly	Partially		Wholly	Partially	
BRANCUMHALL BACON FACTORY, EAST KILBRIDE.							
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep	16,845	-	-	-	1	22	517
Swine	11,063	-	-	223	12	74	3,542
CARLUKE.							
Swine	2,506	-	-	22	-	-	749
CARSTAIRS MAINS FARM.							
Sheep	198	-	-	-	-	-	-
SYMINGTON.							
Sheep	202,644	-	-	-	22	9	3,178

61

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was - Meat, 2,978 lbs;  
Organs, 21,825 lbs.

# BURGHs OF BIGGAR AND LANARK

## Carcases condemned wholly or partially Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned

Animals Slaughtered	Class	Number	Tuberculosis			Other Diseases		
			Carcases		Organs only	Carcases		Organs only
			Wholly	Partially		Wholly	Partially	
BIGGAR.								
Cattle		626	-	-	-	1	-	56
Calves		34	-	-	-	5	2	-
Sheep		112,890	-	-	-	60	32	2,804
Swine		368	-	2	-	1	1	4
LANARK.								
Cattle		2,186	-	-	-	2	4	1,184
Calves		34	-	-	-	19	-	-
Sheep		5,085	-	-	-	26	33	123
Swine		677	-	2	2	1	7	76

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was - Meat, 6,294 lbs;  
Organs, 14,494 lbs.

# THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT BY THE CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

for the M. & C.W. Year 1st January - 31st December, 1961  
and the School Year 1st August, 1960 - 31st July, 1961.

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## S T A F F

### Dental Department

Chief Dental Officer

William Gibson, L.D.S.

### ASSISTANT DENTAL OFFICERS

Mrs. Mary H. Owens, L.D.S.	Mrs. Agnes P. Thom, L.D.S.
Miss Margaret S. McDonald, L.D.S.	Mrs. Christina M.L. Bisset, L.D.S.
Gordon E. McIntyre, L.D.S.	(a) Mrs. Dorothy Arthur, B.D.S.
Alexander Westwood, L.D.S.	John Farrell, B.D.S.
Mrs. Mary M. Spracklan, B.D.S.	James B. Yuill, B.D.S.
Miss Margaret McLachlan, L.D.S.	(b) Mrs. Margaret Graham, B.D.S.

### TEMPORARY OFFICER

Mrs. Janette Cleland, L.D.S.

### DENTAL SURGERY ASSISTANTS

Miss Mary Gold	(e) Miss Mary Napier
(c) Mrs. Margaret Dick	Miss Mona Bowie
Miss Janet Espie	(f) Miss Jean Kelso
Miss Jean Buchanan	Miss Marlene Bole
Miss Violet Baxter	Miss Janet Vance
Miss Isobel Thomson	(g) Miss Bethia McMillan
(d) Miss Elizabeth Robertson	(h) Miss Eunice Dickson
Miss Janet Daly	(i) Miss Helen Reid

### DENTAL TECHNICIANS

Senior Technician in Charge	-	Robert F. Neil
Senior Technician	-	William C.A. Paris
Dental Technician	-	Hugh Reid

### CLERICAL STAFF

William Gracie	Miss Margaret Clark
Miss Helen Steven	Miss Etta Hardie

(a) Resigned 26. 8.61.	(e) Resigned 21.12.61.
(b) Appointed 1. 9.60.	(f) " 26. 8.60.
(c) Resigned (Health) 30.11.60.	(g) Appointed 29. 8.60.
(d) Resigned 10. 9.60.	(h) " 1. 9.60.
(i) Appointed 12. 9.60.	

## TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL AND OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

I beg to submit the annual report of the Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the staff during the periods under review. There is a considerable departure from previous years in that, following the Department of Health for Scotland circular 55/1960 the reports of the School and M. & C. W. dental services are now combined. Unfortunately the periods covered by these reports have not been synchronised and this leads to a degree of administrative difficulty. This, in my opinion, should be rectified.

With one appointment (Mrs. Margt. Graham, B.D.S.) and one resignation (Mrs. Dorothy Arthur, B.D.S.) we end the year with one vacancy in the officer establishment. Advertisements have so far failed to produce any applications but, in spite of that, this Authority should increase the officer establishment as detailed in the expansion scheme and make a determined effort to improve the dental health of the Priority Classes in the County area. The temporary duty officer, Mrs. Cleland, operated in East Kilbride during Mrs. Spracklan's absence on Maternity leave.

It is appreciated that the Local Authority is going through a period of considerable financial difficulty but it is a matter of serious concern to me that there are still no facilities for the dental treatment of mothers, pre-school children and school children in the Cambuslang area.

This was reported in the annual report for 1959 and repeated in 1960. The situation in Hamilton Burgh is little better in that we only have a small clinic in the Laighstonehall area serving two schools. We are still waiting the provision of a clinic at St. Cuthbert's R.C. Sec. School to serve the Burnbank and Udston areas and a temporary central clinic at St. John's Grammar School until the permanent clinic approved for Brandon Street can be erected. Meantime a trailer caravan is being used in the town but this can only happen as long as the Stepps, Chryston area remains vacant.

The High Speed Turbine equipment has now been installed in the clinics and the benefits of these machines are being appreciated by patients and staff. Cavity preparation is much quicker and should there be any discomfort to the patient, it is reduced to the minimum as also is the strain on the operator.

Dealing now with the statistical table and comparing it with the previous year's report certain items are worthy of comment. It is noted that the percentage of school children requiring treatment shows a slight decrease (2.2%) while the percentage of children accepting treatment has risen from 21.2% to 27.2%. Our aim and efforts to conserve teeth as opposed to extracting them are showing favourable results — extractions are down by 297 but fillings and other conservative treatment have increased by 3701 and 682 respectively. Partial dentures



supplied have increased from 113 to 157 but full dentures have decreased from 14 to 7. School children made 26,645 attendances for routine treatment and this figure represents an increase of 1678 over last year. The orthodontic service continues as usual. The items vary little from last year except attendances which have risen from 1156 to 1502.

On the maternity and Child Welfare side of the statistics the first matter of concern is the all round drop in the numbers requesting treatment, i.e. numbers inspected. Ante-Natal mothers 34 as against 58, Post Natal mothers 336 as against 407. The figure of 124 pre-school children is misleading in so far as it includes 69 examined at the two nursery schools and these were formerly included in the school report. A comparable figure would therefore be 55 against 92.

The alteration in the National Health Service regulations in May, 1961, whereby the priority classes are no longer required to pay for dentures provided to them by private practitioners, has resulted in some of the patients no longer wishing to travel to a central clinic but rather choosing to attend a practitioner nearer home.

It is a matter for regret that so few Ante-Natal mothers accept the dental treatment facilities designed and provided for the benefit of their dental and general health. As long as the department remains understaffed we can do little to remedy the matter by propaganda and dental health education. The various items of treatment show a close relationship with those of last year.

The statistical tables give full details of all treatment carried out for each branch of the service and the allocation of time in sessions devoted to each category.

WILLIAM GIBSON

Chief Dental Officer.

Dental Department,  
County Health Offices,  
HAMILTON, January, 1962.

INDIVIDUAL RETURN OF WORK - SCHOOL & M. & C. W.

NAME	Category	Number Examined	Number Treated	Extractions		Pillings		Other Cons. Treatment		General Anesthetic	Attendances		Dentures Supplied	Ortho. Appliances Fitted	X-rays
				Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.		Routine	Ortho.			
Mr. W. Gibson	<u>School</u> M. & C. W.	477 170	27 131	21 834	96 8	11 56	- 10	2 32	- 3	26 74	112 753	48 -	11 231	4 -	71 17
Mrs. Mary H. Owens	<u>School</u> M. & C. W.	1,116 80	590 55	200 170	781 50	861 63	316 9	239 25	2 -	128 32	1,826 257	111 -	10 57	1 -	- -
Miss Margt. S. McDonald	<u>School</u> M. & C. W.	2,736 80	571 66	203 458	584 3	474 73	138 16	434 72	210 19	110 25	1,581 486	192 -	11 116	2 -	- -
Mr. Q. McIntyre	<u>School</u> M. & C. W.	3,071 6	413 1	159 2	367 -	1,298 -	26 -	498 1	46 -	28 -	2,097 14	15 -	10 5	1 -	- -
Mr. A. Westwood	<u>School</u>	1,957	633	524	495	1,339	175	763	24	69	2,444	192	18	14	-
Mrs. M. Sprinkel	<u>School</u> M. & C. W.	2,977 8	583 7	259 -	562 5	649 4	100 4	336 3	51 2	58 1	1,551 24	93 -	14 3	13 -	- -
Mrs. J. Cleland	<u>School</u>	2,290	319	54	322	346	133	289	101	44	970	82	2	7	-
Miss Margt. Melchian	<u>School</u>	2,745	522	109	450	1,323	201	818	126	42	2,828	127	11	20	-
Mrs. A. P. Thom	<u>School</u> M. & C. W.	4,512 128	1,018 107	182 472	1,052 15	1,636 48	284 9	874 158	507 22	50 24	2,627 454	309 -	29 109	17 -	- -
Mrs. C. M. L. Biaset	<u>School</u>	3,210	513	164	466	845	535	583	45	101	2,150	48	6	4	-
Mr. J. Ferrel	<u>School</u> M. & C. W.	1,228 27	293 19	117 106	90 2	1,248 22	36 -	697 15	10 -	4 -	1,807 153	132 -	3 41	13 -	- -
Mr. J. Yell	<u>School</u>	1,717	376	303	427	1,761	266	348	46	-	1,957	7	5	1	-
Mrs. D. Arthur	<u>School</u>	7,959	934	339	496	1,571	405	556	18	90	2,365	133	17	15	-
Mrs. M. Graham	<u>School</u> M. & C. W.	2,537 -	579 14	121 -	692 13	2,055 -	271 6	220 -	7 3	11 -	2,289 19	15 -	17 -	1 -	- -
TOTAL		39,031	7,771	4,797	6,976	15,683	2,941	6,963	1,243	917	28,764	1,502	726	113	88



## LOCAL AUTHORITY DENTAL SERVICES (SCHOOL AND M. &amp; C.W.)

School Year 1st August 1960 to 31st July 1961

M. &amp; C.W. Year 1st January 1961 to 31st December 1961

County or Borough LANARKSHIRE

School Population 106,836

Estimated Pre-School Population 33,900  
(Excluding Large Burghs)

## Section I - General Statistics

AGE DN INSPECTION																		MATERNITY				
	3 or under	4	Total ages 0-4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 or over	Total ages 5-17 plus	Ante- Natal	Post Natal			
Routine dental inspection	60	64	124	3779	4006	3984	3903	3738	3551	3574	3402	3411	3196	867	374	308	38,293	34	336			
With dental defects	38	52	90	3019	3172	3299	3149	2927	2684	2672	2547	2492	2324	538	175	132	29,130	34	336			
Offered treatment	38	52	90	3019	3172	3299	3149	2927	2684	2672	2547	2492	2324	538	175	132	29,130	34	336			
Accepting treatment	34	48	82	1167	1116	1085	906	820	713	661	497	441	429	78	16	10	7,939	34	331			
Treatment by L.A. Dental Officers	21	44	65	820	863	902	817	784	726	656	507	534	406	89	18	10	7,132	31	299			
No. made dentally fit	23	33	56	642	671	657	571	551	549	425	344	339	273	55	23	6	5,106	33	313			
Spectel and emergency cases	3	2	5	28	21	28	34	31	24	13	18	23	12	1	2	4	239	-	-			
Attendances for Treatment	Total 0-4 years												Attendances for Treatment					Total 5-17 plus years		26,604	187	185

## Section II - Details of Treatment

	School			M. & C.W.
	Routine (1)	Spectel and Emergency (2)	Total Columns 1 & 2 (3)	
(e) Fillings				
(i) Permanent teeth	15386	31	15417	266
(ii) Deciduous teeth	2875	12	2887	54
(b) Extractions (not including orthodontic)				
(i) Permanent teeth	2652	24	2686	2042
(ii) Deciduous teeth	6766	90	6856	96
Administrations of general anaesthetic	760	1	761	156
Other operations - Permanent teeth	6623	34	6657	306
Deciduous teeth	1189	5	1194	49
Dentures - Partial	157	-	157	117
Full	7	-	7	445
Repairs to Dentures	19	-	19	13
Radiographs - No. of exposures (not including orthodontic)	62	-	62	17

## Section III - Orthodontic Treatment

No. of cases continued from previous year  
New cases  
Cases completed  
Cases discontinued  
Cases continuing at end of year  
Attendances for treatment  
No. of consultations with R.H.B. orthodontist

34
126
87
16
57
1502
6

	R.H.B. Orthodontist	School D.S.	Total
No. of diagnostic examinations (not followed by treatment)	8	8	
No. of cases treated -			
(a) without appliances	35	35	
(b) with removable appliances	71	71	
(c) with fixed appliances	2	2	
No. of extractions (non-carious)			
(i) Permanent teeth	69	69	
(ii) Deciduous teeth	24	24	
Repairs to orthodontic appliances	12	12	
Intra-oral	9	9	
Radiographs - No. of exposures			
Extra-oral	-	-	-

Orthodontic Appliances Fitted

113

113

## Section IV - Dental Staff

	Dental Surgeons (1)	Dental Hygienists (2)	Dental Surgery Assistants (3)
Establishment of posts agreed by Council	13	-	13
No. in post at 31/7 - Whole-time	13	-	13
Part-time	-	-	-
Whole-time equivalent of part-time	-	-	-
Total whole-time equivalent	13	-	13
No. of vacancies being advertised	1	-	-
Total half-days worked during year ended 31/7/61			
(a) in School Health Service	5146½		5146½
(b) in Maternity and Child Welfare Service	413½		413½

## Section VI - Additional Information and Notes

15,386 Fillings include 14 gold inlays.  
2 Crowns.  
5 Root Treatments.

1 Vacancy from 26/8/61.

Actual No. of Sessions to complete work shown 329½.

## Section V - Allocation of time

	Dental Surgeons (1)	Dental Hygienists (2)	Dental Surgery Assistants (3)
Estimated number of half-days occupied in inspection	352	-	-
Dental Health Education	-	-	-
Treatment (other than orthodontic)	5040½	-	-
Orthodontic treatment	83½	-	-
Administration	456	-	-
Absence due to illness	251	-	444
Total	6183	-	444

School Year to 31/7 336  
M.& C.W. " " 30/12 16

School Year to 31/7 4727  
M.& C.W. " " 30/12 313½

## CHEMICAL LABORATORY

County Chemist and Public Analyst - A.C. Wilson, F.R.I.C.

It is my privilege to submit the Annual Report on the work of the County Chemical Laboratory for the year 1961.

The laboratory has continued to try to provide the service required by the County Council in dealing with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1956, and related legislation. A great deal of time was consumed examining the many samples of water from public and private sources and the many samples from deposit gauges, peroxide instruments and "smoke" filters obtained in assessing the atmospheric pollution in the County.

As in previous years, the laboratory's services were available to all County Council Departments and were called on by a few.

The mid 1961 population of the County Council's Administrative Area for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act, 1956, was 343,423. The total number of samples submitted by the Sampling Officers was 2,289 which gives a sampling rate of 6.6 per 1,000 compared to 6.9 per 1,000 in 1960.

Three new Regulations were received during the year. In January the Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat (Scotland) Regulations, 1960, were issued and came into effect in September. These Regulations control the advertising of Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat added and the same product in dried or condensed form. Labels are required to bear the words "Unfit for babies" and if the label bears any claim relating to a coronary condition, it must also state the amount and kind of fat used.

The Labelling of Food (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations became operative in March and modified the requirements relating to the labelling of wine.

Finally, the Lead in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1961, stated statutory limits for the lead content of imported food, sold or intended for sale for human consumption. The limit for all foods not specifically mentioned is 2 parts per million. There are modifications to this figure in respect of certain foods and beverages. Further, in certain cases these special limits will be halved in 1963.

As a result of the O. & M. Consultants' report merging certain administrative functions the District Sanitary Inspectors have now been appointed Authorised Sampling Officers under the Food and Drugs Act, 1956. This has led to a change in the pattern of sampling and increase in the variety of samples submitted for examination.

The position as regards staffing is the same as last year, except that the greater variety of samples received has entailed an increase in the amount of work. Little or no effort appears to have been made by the County Council to recruit staff, and during 1961 I did not observe a single notice advertising for staff in any paper or scientific journal.

Table No. 1

The total number of samples received in the laboratory for examination was as follows:-

Food and Drugs Act, 1956		2,289
Milk Samples from Milk Officers		14
Domestic Waters		291
Atmospheric Pollution - Rain Gauges	96	
	Peroxide Instruments	120
	Smoke Pads	1,300
Miscellaneous Samples		23
Other Authorities		
Daer Water Board		48
Alkali Inspectorate		1,203

Table No. 2 gives details of the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1956.



Table No. 2

	<u>F.</u>	<u>INF.</u>	<u>PTE.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>INF.</u>	<u>PTE.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Apple & Strawberry Jom		1						
Baking Powder		1						
Beef Suet		1						
Black Pudding		2						
Butter		4				1		
Camphorated Oil		1						
Cheese Spread		1				1		
Chicken in Jelly		1						
Cinnamon		2						
Coffee & Chicory Ext.		1						
Condensed Milk		3						
Cream of Tortor		1						
Dairy Cream		2						
Danish Cream		2				1		
Dates		1						
Double Cream		1						
Dumpling			1				1	
Eucalyptus Oil		1						
Fish Cakes		2				1		
Gregory's Powder		2						
Glycerine		1						
Ice Cream		37				6		
Jelly Crystals		4						
Loaf		1				1		
Molt Vinegar		1						
Margarine		7						
Marmalade		1						
Mayonnalse		2						
Meot Paste		1						
Meat Pie		2						
Milk Ice		1						
Milk - Cert.		3						
Jersey		1						
Ordinary		1						
Past.		7						
T.T.	3	263			3	10		
T.T. (Post.)		106				2		
Mixed Spice		2						
Mince	22	796			2	62		
Mustard		1						
Olive Oil		1						
Prepared Mustord		1						
Potted Meat		2				1		
Rum	1							
Salmon Paste		7						
Souce		5						
Sausoge - Link	8	53			1	11		
Meat	2	3						
Sliced	27	844				69		
S.R. Flour		4						
Toble Jelly		1						
Tinc. of Iodine		3						
Tomoto Soup		1						
Whisky	35							
White Pepper		3						
	98	2190	1	2289	6	166	1	173

The number of samples retained for examination this year was 2,289, an increase of 72 samples on 1960.

The total number of samples which received adverse reports this year was 173 (7.6%) compared to 142 (6.4%) last year. The percentage adulteration of formal and informal samples was 6.1% and 7.5% respectively, a decrease on the formal samples compared to last year when the figure was 10.5% and a slight increase from 6.2% on the informal samples.

MILK - The total number of samples of milk of all grades received from the Food and Drugs Sampling Officers was 381. The average composition was 3.67 per cent milk fat, and 8.87 per cent milk solids not milk fat. The corresponding figures for school milks were 3.67 per cent milk fat and 8.88 per cent milk solids not milk fat.

The average values for the last five years are given below.

<u>SCHOOL MILK</u>			<u>SAMPLES UNDER FOOD &amp; DRUGS ACT, 1956.</u>	
Year	Milk Fat	Milk Solids Not Fat	Milk Fat	Milk Solids Not Fat
1956	3.62	8.79	3.69	8.73
1957	3.66	8.83	3.61	8.80
1958	3.58	8.80	3.62	8.78
1959	3.54	8.83	3.58	8.86
1960	3.46	8.86	3.50	8.84

It will be observed that the continued fall in the fat content of both classes of milk observed during the last 4 years has been arrested this year, and indeed there has been a sharp improvement, particularly in the milk fat content of milk supplied to the schools.

The tendency of the milk solids not fat to rise was continued during 1961.

All samples of Certified Milk, Jersey Milk, Ordinary and Pasteurised Milk examined during the year were genuine.

T.T. MILK - 10 of the 263 informal samples examined were unsatisfactory. In most instances the deficiencies were very small and could be explained by improper mixing of the bulk milk prior to bottling. There were one or two samples where it was quite evident extraneous water in appreciable quantity had found its way into the milk. As a result 3 follow up formal samples were received and they also indicated the presence of extraneous water. The Sampling Officer took "Appeal to Cow" samples and they also showed the presence of extraneous water. This "Appeal to Cow" sampling was immediately repeated and the samples received on this occasion were genuine. No satisfactory explanation of the presence of extraneous water in the "Appeal to Cow" could be found. At the subsequent court case the farmer pled guilty.

Another sample where the milk was unsatisfactory was unusual in that the milk had been contaminated with perfume.

T.T. (PAST.) MILK - The two samples which were unsatisfactory were clearly due to improper mixing of the bulk milk prior to bottling.

OFFENCES AGAINST PRESERVATIVE REGULATIONS - According to the Regulations, only certain specified preservatives may be used and the maximum quantity which may be added is controlled.

Of the 796 samples of mince examined 62 (7.9%) failed to conform to the Regulations. This is a slight increase on last year when the corresponding figure was 6.1%.

900 samples of sausages were examined and 80 (8.9%) contained an excessive quantity of preservative. This is a sharp increase on last year when the figure was 5.6% and more than twice as great as 4.1% in 1959.

ICE CREAM - The examination of samples of ice cream was resumed during the year. Of the 37 samples received 6 (16.2%) failed to conform to the Regulations, due in all cases to deficiencies of fat.

Examination of many classes of foodstuffs showed them to be perfectly satisfactory. In one or two cases, however, particularly in preparations made at local shops, the amount of water in such things as potted meat and fish cakes tended to be higher than in the past. As regards potted meat, there is no standard for the meat content in Scotland and the meat content varies from area to area, and indeed from shop to shop. I suppose the expenses can be cut, or price maintained, or profit increased by simply increasing the proportion of water.

In the case of fish cakes, the fish content is controlled by Regulation and, whilst the correct amount of fish may be employed, the percentage of fish in the final product can be easily reduced by using wet potatoes.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE - 11 samples were examined during the year. The maximum amount of moisture permitted is 16 per cent and it is quite amazing how close the moisture content can approach this figure without actually exceeding it.

Exception was taken to the labelling of one of the samples of butter received towards the end of the year. It was a pat of fresh butter and on the label for everyone to see in large type were the manufacturer's name and the words "PURE FRESH BUTTER". On another part of the wrapping, but hidden from the public when the article was displayed for sale, were the words, in fair sized type, "INCLUDING IMPORTED BUTTER". The quantity of imported butter used was not stated and could have been any quantity. In my view the words "INCLUDING IMPORTED BUTTER" and the country of origin should have been placed in a prominent position where they would have been easily seen by a prospective purchaser, in order that they could decide for themselves whether or not they wanted to buy this mixture.

WHISKY - 35 samples were examined and, as has been the case for a number of years, no deficient samples were detected. Whisky is no longer in short supply and it appears that in Lanarkshire most, if not all, hotels and other licensed premises have ceased breaking down their own blends and are concentrating on proprietary blends.

One loaf was received for examination during the year and was probably the subject of a complaint. It was a wrapped sliced pan and on the bottom were several small black particles about the size and shape of a small button. On examination, they proved to be completely carbonised particles. There was no oily or greasy matter which could be extracted with solvents and on ignition no residual ash was left. In the circumstances, it was not possible to prove the origin of the matter, but it is suggested that it was either fat or grease which had fallen from the machinery into the baking tin.

One unusual sample received privately during the year was a piece of dumpling, the cloth and water it had been cooked in and some of the flour left over from making it. The complaint was that after cooking, when the lid was removed from the pot there had been a very strong smell of ammonia. There was no doubt about the ammonia being present in the dumpling and in the cooking water, and they possessed a strong ammoniacal smell when cold. How it must have been while the pot was boiling, I can only imagine. The only explanation I can offer was that the raising powder used must have been ammonium carbonate, which is certainly not the type to be used for dumplings.

It will be seen that exception was taken to a sample of cheese this year. The cheese was of the popular soft spreading variety. There are no standards for cheese, whether spreading or otherwise, though there have been many suggestions that standards should be made. In some cases it would appear that a cheese is made into a spreading cheese simply by incorporating more water. In this instance it appeared to contain rather more water than was necessary.

This matter could be cleared up quite easily by the Ministry making the necessary Regulations to govern this most important article of diet.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - This work has now been in progress for a period of five years and in the table below I give the average monthly deposit for the Water Insoluble matter in each of the areas named for the years 1957-1961 inclusive. The figures given are tons per square mile. In reading these figures it should be remembered that they are comparative figures and not absolute figures meaning that this weight of material has fallen in a square mile.



Table No. 3

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Baillieston	16.8	17.7	14.6	15.3	14.7
Bellshill	8.4	9.2	10.0	9.7	12.0
Blantyre	8.1	9.3	9.7	7.0	6.9
Boghead	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1
Cambuslang	16.8	15.9	15.0	19.7	14.1
Carfin	32.2	20.0	33.2	18.0	17.1
Carmyle	37.2	36.8	41.0	46.8	49.0

Boghead is a clean country area far removed from industrial pollution. Little variation is expected and little was recorded.

At Baillieston there has been little or no variation in the rate of matter deposited.

Bellshill appears to have deteriorated but I would point out that there has been considerable house building west of, and upwind of the field in which this deposit gauge is situated. Prior to the building many old houses were demolished and these two factors could well explain the slight increase in the amount of insoluble deposit.

Blantyre also tended to rise during 1957-1959 inclusive and since then the insoluble matter deposited has diminished. As at Bellshill, a large housing development upwind of the deposit gauge could have been responsible for the increase observed.

Cambuslang is an industrial area and also an area at present in the throes of redevelopment. Wide variations in the amount of matter deposited must be expected in an industrial area until a satisfactory method of dealing with aerial pollution is practised. The amount of matter deposited will vary directly as the nature of the matter put into the atmosphere and the direction and turbulence of the air.

Carfin is also in close proximity to two main sources of industrial pollution. One is a small asphalt plant which ejects an amount of gritty matter into the atmosphere, out of all proportion to its size. The large integrated steel works also expels a great amount of dirt, principally iron ore, but because it is at a greater distance from the deposit gauge, a large proportion of the coarser particles fall inside the works. The trend noted over the last two years could easily be reversed in the future.

At Carmyle, where the whole area is dominated by a large iron works and an electricity generating station, there has been, with a respite in 1958, a continued worsening of conditions.

During October, 1960, I submitted a Report to the County Council directing attention to the deterioration in the conditions in this area, and also to the high proportion of combustible matter in the water insoluble deposit. This Report was forwarded to the Department of the Alkali Inspector. The Alkali Inspector for the West of Scotland took

up the matter with Colvilles, and jointly they analysed the figures for several years back. In January, 1961, I was invited to join in the examination of the problem. The January sample from the deposit gauge was examined microscopically, jointly with the Alkali Inspector and representatives of Colvilles. The examination showed that, while there was a small amount of coke probably from the coke quenching towers, the bulk of the combustible matter came from a chain grate stoker and had originated at the B.E.A. generating station. The Alkali Inspector took the matter up with the Electricity Board.

There was an improvement in the conditions towards the end of February and from March onwards, due no doubt to the warm weather early in the year causing a fall in the demand for electricity. In September, which was a wet cold month, I found that in the deposit gauge at Carmyle the combustible matter comprised more than 50 per cent of the total water insoluble matter deposited. This fact was reported to the Alkali Inspector and at the end of the year he was once again discussing the matter with the Electricity Authority. I trust that on this occasion he will demand firmer assurances on the future control of grit emission at this generating station.

In all the incidents I have reported above I wish to record that the Department of the Alkali Inspector have exerted every effort to try and persuade the offenders to improve the performance of the grit arrestors they have installed, or alternately modify the working conditions in a manner calculated to lead to a diminution of the degree of atmospheric pollution.

ASH FROM DEPOSIT GAUGES. The ash obtained from the water insoluble matter was further examined to determine the proportion of the main constituents.

	<u>Insoluble in Hydrochloric Acid.</u>	<u>Iron Alumina etc.</u>	<u>Lime (CaO).</u>
Baillieston	70.7	22.2	2.6
Bellshill	49.3	46.3	2.8
Blantyre	71.8	21.6	4.2
Boghead	64.6	27.0	3.7
Cambuslang	54.0	32.9	9.3
Carfin	41.9	44.0	10.6
Carmyle	37.3	58.0	3.6

Compared to last year two areas show an increase in the proportion of iron oxide present in the ash; these areas are Bellshill and Carmyle.

The figures at Bellshill can be neglected this year in this particular aspect as they are not a true reflection of the conditions obtaining there due to a small local pollution which had been remedied in part at least towards the end of the year.

At Carmyle, however, the iron content of the ash has continued the upward trend noted in 1959 and 1960. The iron oxide content of the ash average 43% in 1959, 52% in 1960, and has risen to 58% in 1961. This continued rise is very disappointing, particularly in view of



the fact that a new sinter plant equipped with very expensive dust arrester equipment was brought into operation in the late summer. I have no doubt it had teething troubles, but every effort would be made to overcome these difficulties. Another reason I would have expected a reduction in the amount of matter deposited would be because of the recession in the steel industry this year, and it is quite likely that at least one furnace would be put out of production in the Autumn.

SOLUBLE IN CARBON DISULPHIDE. In my report last year I directed attention to the values obtained in this particular determination. I also pointed out that the worst area was at Baillieston. I suggested the high figures obtained were, in my view, due to heavy road transports and buses with diesel engines emitting large volumes of greasy black exhaust smoke as they labour up the slight incline from the crossroad. The amount of matter soluble in carbon disulphide has risen from 4.57 tons to 5.58 tons this year. Whilst the heavy diesel engine is not wholly responsible, it is, in my view, the chief contributory cause of this condition at Baillieston. There is no reason why a properly adjusted diesel engine should emit large volumes of greasy black smoke, and this nuisance is caused by careless adjustment of the fuel valve, or the driver altering the setting in the mistaken belief that more fuel will give greater power.

There are many suggestions that these fumes constitute a health hazard. This fact has not yet been established, but there is no doubt they do lay down a greasy sooty deposit wherever they drift and must cause the housewife and others needless work and expense keeping their clothes and their premises clean.

It is to be hoped that stringent regulations will be drawn up by the Central Authority, which will eradicate this nuisance and help clean up the atmosphere "SMOKE".

The pattern observed during the last two years was again followed this year, i.e. high values during the winter months and much lower during the summer months. The periods of fog this year appear to have been no worse than last year. The following Table shows what weight of "Smoke" an average man living and working in the districts of Baillieston, Bellshill, Cambuslang, Mossend and Shotts would have inhaled though not necessarily retained in his lungs during 1959, 1960 and 1961.

Weight Expressed as Milligrams.

	<u>1959.</u>	<u>1960.</u>	<u>1961.</u>
Baillieston	1346	1237	1244
Bellshill *	899	1254	1221
Cambuslang *	1818	1656	1131
Mossend	No Return	1202	1131
Shotts	663	723	744

\* Bellshill and Cambuslang were only operating for 10 months in 1959.

From these figures it appears that conditions at Cambuslang are tending to improve probably due to the demolition of many tenement properties in the redevelopment of this area at present taking place.

The Alkali Inspector was investigating a complaint of "smoke" in the Morningside area during the later summer and autumn of this year. The automatic apparatus he used took "Smoke" measurements during two hour intervals, day and night. In this instance I was able to render some assistance to him and evaluated over 1,000 stains which he obtained during his survey.

PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS. The following table gives the average monthly figures for the sulphur trioxide in milligrams per 1,000 square centimetres per day for the respective instruments.

	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1958.</u>	<u>1959.</u>	<u>1960.</u>	<u>1961.</u>
Baillieston	7.7	9.1	8.3	7.7	7.6
Bellshill	9.1	7.7	7.0	6.6	5.4
Blantyre	4.8	5.9	5.0	4.8	4.3
Boghead	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.4
Cambuslang	13.1	9.7	9.9	10.2	8.6
Carfin	7.3	7.7	6.3	5.5	5.8
Carmyle - Police St.	23.9	19.6	19.6	14.1	16.6
"    - Welfare.	9.8	10.8	7.7	7.3	8.7
Cleland	-	-	7.7	7.3	9.0

WATER. The water supplied from the main reservoirs continued to have the brown colour characteristic of vegetable or peaty matter extracted by the water in the gathering areas. In the service reservoirs and pipe lines the brown matter tends to flocculate and settle out or alternately adhere to the pipes, thereby diminishing the capacity of the pipes, and so reducing the volume of water they can distribute. In addition, disturbances in the pipe line can dislodge the deposited matter which then passes to certain districts or areas and leads to many complaints. Where the County supply is mixed with water from Daer, which always contains traces of residual aluminium, the conditions tend to be much worse. This deposition of matter must lead to fairly frequent scraping of the pipes in order to remove this deposited matter and increase the flow of water in the pipelines. The whole question of complaints due to discolouration and suspended matter could be solved if chemical treatment of all coloured or peaty water was adopted.

Towards the end of the year the weather conditions were very bad and there were frequent heavy falls of snow in the Upper Ward where the gathering areas are. Similar conditions a few years ago led to a serious deterioration in the quality of the water, particularly Camps supply, and it appears to me that sometime early in 1962 there will once again be a serious deterioration in the quality of the water supply, particularly from Camps Reservoir. Because of the mixing of the various supplies the whole County will be affected in some degree.

This will continue to occur from time to time until such time as suitable treatment plant is introduced at all water works.

COUNTY OF LANARK

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF

**COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR**

AND

**INSPECTOR OF CLEANSING**

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**FOR THE YEAR, 1961**

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THOMAS B. POLLOCK M.R. San.A., M.Inst. P.C.  
COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND  
AND  
THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health Circular 99/1961 I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the operations of my Department dealing with the sanitary conditions of the County of Lanark during the year 1961.

I am,  
Your obedient Servant,

"THOMAS B. POLLOCK"

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

County Sanitary Department,  
Beckford Street,  
Hamilton - 30th March, 1962.

## STAFF

### COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

THOMAS B. POLLOCK, BECKFORD STREET, HAMILTON

### DEPUTE COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

JAMES R. McGHIE, HAMILTON

### SENIOR ASSISTANT COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTORS

WILLIAM McKENDRICK,  
JOHN TURNBULL

HAMILTON  
HAMILTON

### DIVISIONAL SANITARY INSPECTORS

William J. Irons	Hamilton (Food and Drugs)
Colin Parker	Hamilton
Peter Pollock	Lanark
Peter Kane	Blantyre
James Neilson	Shotts
George Craig	Cambuslang
John White	Baillieston
Richard Black	Larkhall
George Dickie	Bellshill

### MILK OFFICERS

Miss Christine Henderson  
Miss Jessie M. Bews  
Miss Eilidh M. Barbour  
Miss Elizabeth Scott



## INTRODUCTION

This report for the year 1961 will be the last Annual Review which I shall be called upon to submit, as, towards the end of 1962, I shall take farewell of the County of Lanark in respect of my service with the Public Health Department, which has extended over the last 42 years.

This can perhaps be taken as an excuse for my recalling some of the activities of the County Council in the field of environmental sanitation since the year 1919. Environmental sanitation is an easy phrase which flows off the tongue but covers a multitude of duties.

The County of Lanark at the time of my appointment was divided for administrative purposes into three Wards — Lower, Middle and Upper and on being appointed to the Lower Ward as an Assistant Sanitary Inspector at a salary of £160, after having served 4 years in H.M. Forces, I was considered to be somewhat fortunate and let me say at once, that I consider I have been more than fortunate ever since in the treatment I have received from the County Council as a whole in spite of the many difficulties which have had to be faced.

In those distant days Lanarkshire was a County of contrasts, and indeed still is so. It had grave problems in many of the smaller communities, e.g. lack of proper drainage facilities and of gravitation water supplies; and unsatisfactory housing conditions were matters which caused anxiety and which had to be tackled resolutely.

The transformation which has taken place has had far-reaching effects in raising the standard of health in the community as a whole. The Infectious Disease problems of those days have gone and I am convinced largely through the improvement in hygiene which has resulted from the provision of a water carriage system of drainage throughout the County enabling the foul and filthy privy midden excrescences often centred in the midst of Miners' Rows and Squares to be abolished.

It is a very far cry from the days when I, in my youth and enthusiasm desired certain Miners' Rows to be condemned and was rebuffed by the then Medical Officer of Health and the Mine owner. These houses, let me say, I had the satisfaction a few years later of seeing razed to the ground.

The curious reason why, on the occasion my suggestion to condemn was turned down, was that the Rows which comprised single apartments with four beds — two along the rear wall and two along the mid gable — with no through ventilation, had ample fresh air from the ever open stable type door with the top half only closed at night and the children never, unless in very inclement weather being inside. The rent for such habitations was £4. 2. 4d. per annum including rates. Fortunately our standards have been raised to a higher level since that time.



An interesting record of the housing conditions of miners is contained in a report by the Medical Officer of Health published in 1910 and shows that, of the 57,727 occupied houses (94,000 in 1961) 36.25% or 20,930 were occupied by miners.

There can be no comparison today as in 1910 a large part of which is now the City of Glasgow was within the boundaries of the County of Lanark.

It is extremely satisfying to know that at the end of 1961 few, if any, of the Miners' Row type of dwellings remain with us and the somewhat should I say, infamous names, have now been almost forgotten — Merry's Rows, Dixon's Rows, Monkey Row, Craighead Rows, Napier Square, Baird Square, Garnqueen Square, Nimmos Rows, Heathfield Square, Garnkirk Square, Mavis Valley Rows, Farme Rows, Cadzow Rows, Sparrow Castle, Consilloch Rows, "Fin-me-Oot", and many Burn Rows, Cross Rows, Front Rows, etc.

Numerous dwellings which were provided with what was considered to be sufficient modern facilities some 35 years ago have now been condemned as unfit for human habitation. Such is the march of progress.

About 15,000 of the Miners' Rows and other types of dwellings have been condemned and demolished during my term of office and there is within sight a County free from insanitary dwellings.

Much remains, however, to be done and as a protagonist of public health I would not be satisfied until every house is a home provided with all modern conveniences.

Progress of such a nature, however, has brought many other problems. As G.K. Chesterton once said, "Progress is the Mother of Problems" and much thought has to be given to this and to the vast amount of new legislation which has been introduced and which creates difficulties of administration not readily solvable. How true it is that there is nothing more "constant than change".

Abandoned properties, dangerous and derelict buildings were not met with to any extent until the last war, since when many properties have been abandoned by their owners and others have been allowed to fall into decay. This has necessitated the introduction of such measures whereby conditions could be legally dealt with and has caused the County Council to incur very considerable expenditure over the years. The problem is, however, with the condemnation of such properties, lessening.

The distribution of population over these years has changed considerably and places which were formerly villages, and open farmlands, have now developed to townships, e.g. East Kilbride, Moodiesburn, Tannochside, Burnside, Larkhall, Blantyre, Carlisle, etc.

The vast changes which have taken place in relation to the Cleansing Service in this County can be seen in the fact that the former 62 Special Districts operated by local scavenging committees, all with different methods and rates, are now being dealt with as one Special District throughout the County Landward area operated by Direct Labour with modern more or less dust-proof motor vehicles instead of by a large number of private contractors with all types of vehicles from horse-drawn open carts to motor lorries mostly uncovered. In addition the service has been expanded to deal with almost 98% of the occupied houses within the County.

I feel a certain amount of pride in having been associated with this transition in the Public Health Service during the past 40 years and with due modesty hope that I have, in some measure, assisted in the improvement in general hygiene which is now, I think, obvious to the most biased individual.

Over the years of my work as a Sanitary Inspector I and others in the profession have always felt that by reason of the nature of his work the Sanitary Inspector has not been treated as an official in the same standing as Engineers, Architects, etc. employed in Local Authority administration. The close association which the Sanitary Inspector has had and continues to maintain with the general public in all aspects of his work seems to label him as the person who deals with all manner of dirty and malodorous operations, essential to the welfare of the community but not on the higher plane of Planning; House Constructions; Drainage Disposal; Water Supply, etc. and yet the Sanitary Inspector has had to have close association and co-operation with the officials responsible for all these functions. The Sanitary Inspector requires now to be a technical expert of considerable knowledge covering the whole field of Local Authority administration and in my opinion should receive the same consideration in respect of conditions of service as other Chief Technical Officers.

During 1961 whilst there was not so much activity in the field of rehousing as in the past few years, sufficient progress was made to again reduce the figure of insanitary houses still with us and I learn from the County Housing Architect to permit of advanced site progress being made which will show expanding results of new houses being made available throughout the next programme period of 1962/1964.

In all aspects of the work of environmental sanitation in respect of Housing, Food Hygiene, Clean Air, Milk Production, Food and Drugs sampling, Drainage, Water Supply, Building Inspection, Cleansing, etc. details are dealt with in the subsequent pages of this report.

## HOUSING

The administrative procedure during the year 1961 in regard to Housing is summarised in the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs:-

Number of dwellinghouses inspected	4,404
Number of dwellinghouses found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation	2,777
Number of dwellinghouses without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house	50
Number of dwellinghouses without a separate water-closet	2,298
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Reports were made in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	318
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.	318
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	109
Number of dwellings in respect of which Undertakings were signed under Section 9 (2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.	3
Number of houses rendered fit for human habitation as the result of informal action	181
Number of houses for which water-closets were provided by the owners as a result of informal action	6

TABLE A. ADMINISTRATIVE TABLE

## DECISION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY

1961 Reports

Previous Years' Reports

DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA	No. of houses reported upon	D.O.	C.O.	Undg.	D.O. When	C.O. When	Not Proceeded with	Continued for further consider- ation	Awaiting Meeting of Time & Place For	C.O. For	Acquired in lieu of making C.O.	D.O.	C.O.	Undg.
FIRST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECOND	23	2	1	-	-	8	-	-	12	-	-	8	8	1
THIRD	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
FOURTH	23	4	4	-	-	14	-	-	-	1	-	68	-	-
FIFTH	57	57	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
SIXTH	56	1	-	-	46	9	-	-	-	-	-	15	14	-
SEVENTH	89	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	49	30	-	35	29	-
EIGHTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NINTH	58	4	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	11	1	2
TOTALS	318	79	56	-	46	31	-	-	61	45	-	143	53	3

D.O. - Demolition Order  
C.O. - Closing Order  
Undg. - Undertaking

Table A. shows the administrative action taken during the year in respect of houses subject to report under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, as follows:-

Number of dwellings represented as unfit for human habitation		318
Number of dwellings subject to Demolition Orders	*	222
Number of dwellings subject to Closing Orders		109
Number of dwellings subject to Official Undertaking		3
		<u>334</u>

\* In addition to the above, Demolition Orders were substituted in respect of 87 houses subject to Closing Orders and 9 houses subject to Official Undertaking where the time had expired.



## B. REHOUSING TABLE

### NO. OF HOUSES VACATED

NO. OF HOUSES VACATED										Method of Rehousing by	
DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA	ON STATUTORY ACTION					ON INFORMAL ACTION				L.A. Allocation	Private Letting etc
	D.O.	C.O.	UNDG.	ACQ.	OTHERS	V.U.	AB.	OTHERS	TOTAL		
FIRST	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	36	18	18
SECOND	9	9	1	21	-	25	-	2	67	52	15
THIRD	5	3	-	1	-	31	-	16	56	11	45
FOURTH	32	4	1	-	-	13	-	26	76	44	32
FIFTH	33	25	-	-	-	12	-	12	82	67	15
SIXTH	22	15	-	1	-	104	-	33	175	139	36
SEVENTH	39	21	-	8	-	8	4	17	97	55	42
EIGHTH	7	3	-	103	-	49	-	7	169	130	39
NINTH	43	16	6	-	-	8	-	21	94	70	24
TOTALS	190	96	8	134	-	274	4	146	852	586	266

NOTE:- In addition to the above, 3 houses in the Eighth District (Cambuslang Redevelopment Area) were closed although not considered unfit for human habitation.

D.O. -	Demolition Order
C.O. -	Closing Order
Undg. -	Undertaking
V.U. -	Voluntary Undertaking
AB. -	Abandoned
Acq. -	Acquisition



The undernoted is the building programme carried out by the Local Authority during the year.

Houses erected	714
Garages erected	92
Shops erected	13
Houses rehabilitated	8

During the year 852 insanitary dwellings were closed, the occupiers being rehoused in modern homes. This figure shows the continuing progress being made towards having a County free from slums.

Of the 3,529 insanitary dwellings referred to in a report to the Department of Health in respect of the County Council's three years Slum Clearance programme 1959/1961, 1,186 were closed in 1959, 752 in 1960 and 511 in 1961, a total of 2,449, leaving a balance of 1,080 to be dealt with. Although the foregoing figures are for the 1959/1961 programme only, it was found necessary to deal with properties outwith the programme due to lack of maintenance or other urgent conditions and during the three years a total of 3,074 houses were closed which, if taken from the estimated 3 year figure of 3,529 houses, leaves a balance of 455 remaining to be dealt with.

The balance from the foregoing figures has been incorporated in the Council's new three year programme to the Department of Health for the period 1962/1964. The figure submitted to the Department is 3,360, with an additional 1,594 to be dealt with from 1965 onwards.

The following Undertakings were cancelled and Demolition Orders substituted:-

4 houses at 23/29 Church Street, - now in course of demolition.  
Baillieston

1 house at 32a Sherifflats Road, - for which application for  
Thankerton change-of-use as storage  
accommodation has been  
granted.

3 houses at Balwastie, Biggar - now in course of demolition.

1 house at Newhouse Farm - for which application for  
Cottage, Ravenstruther, change-of-use as storage  
Lanark accommodation has been  
granted.

Two houses situated at 323/325 Lanark Road, Auchenheath, which formed part of 323/327 Lanark Road, for which an Undertaking was agreed, were satisfactorily converted into one house of 5 apartments, and the Undertaking cancelled in respect of these two houses and a Closing Order substituted in respect of No. 327.

A Closing Order served in respect of the house at 2 Wildman Road, Law, was determined as the house had been rendered fit for human habitation.

TABLE C.  
CLOSURE AND DEMOLITION

DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA	<u>Statutory Action</u>		<u>Informal Action</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>No. of Houses Closed</u>	<u>No. of Houses Demolished</u>	<u>No. of Houses Closed</u>	<u>No. of Houses Demolished</u>	<u>No. of Houses Closed</u>	<u>No. of Houses Demolished</u>
FIRST	-	-	36	-	36	-
SECOND	40	15	27	27	67	42
THIRD	9	17	47	14	56	31
FOURTH	37	49	39	21	76	70
FIFTH	58	63	24	4	82	67
SIXTH	38	138	137	18	175	156
SEVENTH	68	12	29	18	97	30
EIGHTH	113	227	56	-	169	227
NINTH	65	47	29	13	94	60
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>683</b>

FIT HOUSES

EIGHTH	3	198	-	2	3	200
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Since official Slum Clearance procedure was resumed in 1955 the following number of houses have been closed and demolished:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Closed</u>	<u>Demolished</u>
1956	1,126	545
1957	917	902
1958	755	796
1959	1,218	844
1960	1,004	1,038
1961	852	683
	<u>5,872</u>	<u>4,808</u>

The following tables show the number of houses etc. closed and demolished in each of the Development Areas:-

TABLE D.

CAMBUSLANG COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA.

AREA	No. of unfit houses closed	No. of unfit houses demolished	No. of fit houses closed	No. of fit houses demolished	No. of Shops etc. demolished
Silverbank	-	82	-	-	7
Central	59	104	2	198	9
Kirkhill	2	13	-	-	-
Halfway	31	-	1	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>16</b>

TABLE E.

The 199 unfit houses, 198 fit houses and 16 shops etc. which were demolished within the Cambuslang Comprehensive Development Areas were situated as follows:-

ADDRESS	No. of Unfit Houses Demolished	No. of Fit Houses Demolished	No. of Shops etc. Demolished
<u>AREA NO. 1</u>			
60/94 Glasgow Road	82	-	7
<u>AREA NO. 2</u>			
18/34 Colebrooke Street	-	56	2
1/9 Park Street	-	30	2
2/4 Park Street	-	17	-
14/24 Park Street	46	-	1
17/29 Church Street	9	45	1
10/16 Church Street	27	10	-
28/44 Hamilton Road	4	16	2
12/14 Mansion Street	-	24	-
13/15 Bank Street	18	-	1
	104	198	9
<u>AREA NO. 3</u>			
29/31 Cadoc Street	3	-	-
16/22 Howieshill Road	10	-	-
	13	-	-
<u>AREA NO. 4</u>			
		NIL	
GRAND TOTALS	199	198	16

Accounts amounting to £14,796. 4. 5d. were passed for payment for the demolition of properties in the Comprehensive Development Areas during 1961, £16,709 having been paid during 1959/60 for demolition works. The total expenditure to date in this connection now amounts to £31,505. 4. 5d.

The total number of houses, etc. closed and demolished in the Comprehensive Areas since 1959 is given in Table F.

TABLE F.

AREA	No. of Unfit Houses Closed	No. of Unfit Houses Demolished	No. of Fit Houses Closed	No. of Fit Houses Demolished	No. of Shops etc. Demolished
<u>No. 1 SILVERBANK</u>					
1959	200	176	-	-	12
1960	94	36	-	-	2
1961	-	82	-	-	7
TOTALS	294	294	-	-	21
<u>No. 2 CENTRAL</u>					
1959	76	45	213	50	1
1960	110	103	255	202	69
1961	59	104	2	198	9
TOTALS	245	252	470	450	79
<u>No. 3 KIRKHILL</u>					
1959	-	2	-	-	1
1960	-	-	-	-	-
1961	2	13	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	15	-	-	1
<u>No. 4 HALFWAY</u>					
1959	89	24	1	-	-
1960	-	65	23	24	5
1961	31	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	120	89	25	24	5
GRAND TOTALS	661	650	495	474	106



The following 230 houses subject to formal action and 115 houses subject to informal action, giving a total of 345 houses were demolished by the owners.

#### FORMAL ACTION

ADDRESS	No. of houses
78 Vere Road, Kirkmuirhill	1
1/10 Railway Row, Southfield, Kirkmuirhill	10
78/84 New Trows Road, Lesmahagow	4
73/79 Braidwood Road, Braidwood	4
78 Braidwood Road, Braidwood	1
15/17 Boghall Road, Braidwood	2
3/5 Midloan Street, Braidwood	2
18 High Glengowan, Larkhall	1
20 High Glengowan, Larkhall	1
4/6 High Pleasance, Larkhall	3
16 Commercial Road, Strathaven	1
16/18 Stonefield Road, Blantyre	8
157 Stonefield Road, Blantyre	9
56/58a Watson Street, Blantyre	4
Mill Farm, Farm Road, Blantyre	1
76/80, 84/88 and 90A/G Hope Street, Bellshill	13
1/104 Muirpark Rows, Bellshill	104
18 Main Street, Chapelhall	1
25/37a Woodhall Street, Chapelhall	12
807 Old Edinburgh Road, Muirpark	1
164/186 Torbothie Road, Shotts	12
Roughrigg Cottage, Longriggend	1
Lochend Cottage, Limerigg, Slamannan	1
Woodside Cottage, Gartcosh	1
Woodbank Cottage, Gartcosh	1
5/15 Crowhill Road, Bishopbriggs	8
1/37 English Row, Calderbank	19
1/4 Avenuehead Cottages, Gartcosh	4
	<u>230</u>

#### INFORMAL ACTION

1/5 and 8/12 Mansefield Place, Rigside	10
90/98 Vere Road and 53/59 Strathaven Road, Kirkmuirhill	15
78/84 Strathaven Road, Kirkmuirhill	2
15/19 Thornwood Road, Burnwood Camp, Carlisle	3
1/10 Dunglass Place, Douglas Water	10
17 Braidwood Road, Braidwood	1
12/16 Lesmahagow Road and 1/3 Newton Road, Strathaven	10
24 Union Street, Stonehouse	2
22 High Glengowan, Larkhall	1
38, 43 and 44 Crossgates, Larkhall	8
3/5 St. Bryde's Street, East Kilbride	4
82/84 North Road, Bellshill	2
40/42 Hawthorn Gardens, Bellshill	2
133/139B Carfin Street, New Stevenston	11
2/12 Clydesdale Street, New Stevenston	3
162/164 Station Road, Dykehead	2
199/237 Main Street (Learigg), Salsburgh	16
Hilton Cottage, Bishopbriggs	1
Woodside Terrace, Mavis Valley, Bishopbriggs	12
	<u>115</u>

Demolitions were carried out by the Local Authority in respect of 139 houses subject to statutory action, at costs shown and for the reason given in the following table:-

<u>Address</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
3/9 Mill Road, Carlisle	4				On default of owner. Account for £50 not yet submitted.
66/70 Braidwood Road Braidwood	3	100	-	-	On default of owner.
58 Braidwood Road, Braidwood	1				-do- Account for £50 not yet submitted.
55 Glasgow Road, Strathaven	5	244	12	-	On default of owner.
39/45 Birkenshaw, Larkhall	4	60	-	-	-do-
24/32 High Glengowan, - Larkhall	5	200	-	-	-do-
5/33 Birkenshaw, Larkhall	14	180	-	-	-do-
1 Miller Street, Glassford	1	75	-	-	-do-
21/23 Muir Street & 1a Academy Larkhall	4	350	-	-	-do-
36, 39 and 40 Crossgates, Larkhall	5	200	-	-	-do-
37, 41 and 42 Crossgates, Larkhall	5				
159/173 Stonefield Road, Blantyre	21	725	-	-	-do-
2/22 Auchinraith Road, Blantyre	20	500	-	-	-do-
1/5 Bellshill Road, Bothwell	2	73	-	-	-do-
124/126 Motherwell Road, Bellshill	2	75	-	-	-do-
29 Glebe Street, Bellshill	3	30	-	-	-do-
27 Lightburn Road, Cambuslang	8	125	-	-	-do-
288/290 Cambuslang Road, Eastfield	20	425	-	-	-do-
35/37 Maxwell Street, Baillieston	12	150	-	-	-do-
	<u>139</u>	<u>£3,512</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>	

In addition the following account was passed for payment:-

88 Raploch Street, Larkhall.	1	90	-	-	Demolished 1960
Total Demolition costs for the year 1961		<u>3,602</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>	
Demolition costs for previous years 1956/60		£20,573	7	10	
Total Demolition costs to the County Council for years 1956/1961		<u>£24,175</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>10</u>	

The demolition costs for each year are as follows:-

Year	Total Demolition Costs	Costs Recovered	Actual Demolition Costs
1956	£4,404 4 3	-	£4,404 4 3
1957	5,239 5 -	£179 15 -	5,059 10 -
1958	6,662 8 1	178 - -	6,484 8 1
1959	2,293 9 6	450 - -	1,843 9 6
1960	3,041 16 -	260 - -	2,781 16 -
1961	3,602 12 -	-	3,602 12 -
	<u>£25,243 14 10</u>	<u>£1,067 15 -</u>	<u>£24,175 19 10</u>

The amount expended by the Local Authority on default of the owners to comply with the terms of the Demolition Orders served, together with the amount still to be recovered is as follows:-

	Amount expended by Local Authority on default of Owner	Amount Recovered	Total Amount still to be Recovered
1956/1961	<u>£12,670 18 -</u>	<u>£1,067 15 -</u>	<u>£11,603 3 -</u>

It is anticipated that steps will be taken for the recovery of £3,602.12. -. the outstanding sum due from owners during 1961.

**ABANDONED PROPERTIES:-** The undernoted statement shows the amount spent on each abandoned property during the year.

Address	No. of Houses Occupied	Amount Spent on Repairs etc.
2/24B Annsfield Road and 66/88a Strathaven Road, Eddlewood	18	£ 6. 5. 10
53/69 Percy Street and 2 Brown Street, Larkhall	14	22. 14. 2
52 Birkenshaw, Larkhall	1	1. 16. 8
7 Lockhart Street, Stonehouse	4	27. -. 5
38/42 King Street, Stonehouse	5	8. 5. -
1/4 Ulva Place, Blantyre	25	25. 3. 11
94/96 Auchinraith Road, Blantyre	12	9. 1. -
3/4 Rosendale Place, Blantyre	19	31. 17. 6
50/60 Hope Street, Bellshill	-	6. 18. 1
Woodend Terrace, Mossend	11	5. -. -
12/20 Cochrane Street, Bellshill	7	4. 18. -
45/57 Spindiehowe Road, Uddingston	10	52. 10. 5
C/Fwd.	126	<u>£201. 11. -</u>

<u>Address</u>	<u>No. of Houses Occupied</u>	<u>Amount Spent on Repairs etc.</u>
B/FWD.	126	£ 201. 14. -
22 Crofthead Street, Uddingston	6	26. 10. -
87/91 Old Mill Road, Uddingston	8	23. 5. -
1/7 Kirk Street, Uddingston	10	34. 2. 6
13/25 Christle Street, Mossend	9	5. 5. -
62, 68/72 and 76/80 Morningside Road, Newmains	6	3. 11. 3
162 Budhill Aveaue, Shettleston	12	24. 19. -
103 Causewayside Street, Tollcross	12	23. 3. 11
	<u>189</u>	<u>£342. 7. 8</u>

Since the practice of abandonment of properties became a serious problem from 1949 onwards a total sum of £12,720. 6. 6d. has been expended by the Local Authority as shown in the following statement:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>d</u>
1949	5	7	-
1950	93	2	11
1951	208	19	6
1952	179	-	-
1953	415	15	8
1954	390	1	8
1955	391	16	9
1956	3,208	12	7
1957	3,994	7	9
1958	1,649	9	7
1959	1,355	6	5
1960	485	19	-
1961	342	7	8
	<u>£12,720</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

It can be anticipated that an average of £300 per year will require to be spent on maintaining abandoned properties in reasonable order in the coming years. This is indeed a large sum to be spent by the Local Authority on maintaining some other person's property without hope of recovery.

It is indeed shocking that in this day and age, people are allowed to leave their properties, after having taken the best out of them, to become ruinous, until the Local Authority are compelled, through pressure brought by the tenants, to remove nuisance and dangerous conditions.

The cost of repairs to these properties would be considerably higher if one had to attend to all the whims of tenants. It has been kept at this figure due to the fact that only urgent or dangerous repairs are remedied.

HOUSING SURVEY. The rehousing which has been carried out since the Housing Survey of 1959 has been so far as possible recorded and the following statement shows the requirements now:-





COUNTY OF LANARK      Electoral Divisions 1 - 57  
HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950.      Statement No. 7

SUMMARY OF SURVEY FIGURES AND REQUIREMENTS  
FOR EACH ELECTORAL DIVISION

REVISED TABLE SHOWING REQUIREMENTS IN EACH VILLAGE AS AT 31/12/61.

HOUSES REQUIRED TO ABATE OVERCROWDING - ALLOWING FOR DECANTATION.

Electoral Division & Villages	Houses required for over-crowded tenants	Houses required for Sub-tenants	Total requirements for over-crowding & Subtenancies	Requirements in respect of unfit dwellings 1962-1964	Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant	Requirements (including unfit dwellings)
<u>1. Crawford</u>						
Crawford	4	-	4	6	2	8
Leadhills	3	1	4	-	-	4
<u>2. Crawfordjohn</u>						
Crawfordjohn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abington	4	1	5	-	1	4
Wiston	1	-	1	-	-	1
Roberton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lamington	4	-	4	2	-	6
Coulter	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>3. Carmichael</u>						
( Douglas Water	15	7	22	26	6	42
( Rigside						
Biggar	2	-	2	-	-	2
Symington	3	5	8	-	1	7
Pettinain	2	1	3	-	1	2
Thankerton	4	2	6	2	1	7
Libberton	2	1	3	-	-	3
<u>4. Douglas</u>						
( Douglas	22	10	32	3	6	29
( Glespin						
Coalburn	30	19	49	26	10	65
<u>5. Lesmahagow</u>						
Lesmahagow	31	54	85	62	5	142
<u>6. Blackwood</u>						
Kirkmuirhill	11	50	61	3	5	59
Boghead	3	2	5	1	1	5
Auchenheath	1	6	7	1	-	8
Hazelbank	1	2	3	3	-	6
Crossford	11	6	17	12	-	29
Kirkfieldbank	10	10	20	17	4	33



Electoral Division & Villages	Houses required for over-crowded tenants	Houses required for Sub-tenants	Total requirements for over-crowding & Subtenancies	Requirements in respect of unfit dwellings 1962-1964	Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant	Requirements (including unfit dwellings)
<b>7. Lanark &amp; Carstairs</b>						
Carstairs	6	16	22	107	3	126
Nemphlar & Cartland	6	6	12	-	-	12
<b>8. Camwath</b>						
Camwath	9	10	19	2	2	19
Elsrickle	1	-	1	-	-	1
Dolphinton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walston	-	1	1	-	-	1
Dunsyre	1	-	1	-	1	-
<b>9. Forth</b>						
Forth	18	11	29	12	9	32
Wilsontown	-	-	-	34	-	34
Bracehead	4	-	4	5	-	9
Haywood	-	-	-	3	-	3
<b>10. Carluke East</b>						
Braidwood	3	4	7	1	1	7
( Kilncadzow ( Carluke	43	88	131	37	18	150
<b>11. Carluke West</b>						
( Braidwood	1	1	2	-	-	2
( Law	23	23	46	19	14	51
( Carluke Pt.	21	21	42	31	7	66
<b>12. Dalserf</b>						
( Larkhall	20	5	25	25	7	43
( Netherburn	3	4	7	8	2	13
( Ashgill	16	31	47	26	11	62
<b>13. Larkhall East</b>						
	96	77	173	66	22	217
<b>14. Larkhall West</b>						
	61	68	129	105	25	209
<b>15. Hamilton</b>						
Ferniegair	12	4	16	29	8	37
Eddlewood	54	74	128	35	47	116
Limekilnburn & Quarter	4	9	13	64	-	77
<b>16. Stonehouse</b>						
Stonehouse	36	82	118	40	3	155
Sandford	3	1	4	-	-	4

Electoral Division & Villages	Houses required for over-crowded tenants	Houses required for Sub-tenants	Total requirements for over-crowding & Subtenancies	Requirements in respect of unfit dwellings 1962-1964	Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant	Requirements (including unfit dwellings)
<u>17. Avondale</u>						
( Strathaven	27	53	80	54	12	122
( Ryelands						
Glassford	2	6	8	9	-	17
Chapelton	5	8	13	3	2	14
<u>18/ East Kilbride S.</u>						
21. Jackton	-	-	-	11	-	11
Busby	-	1	1	1	-	2
East Kilbride	1	7	8	-	-	8
Thorntonhall	-	-	-	2	-	2
Auldhouse	-	2	2	8	-	10
<u>East Kilbride N.</u>						
East Kilbride	5	33	38	31	2	67
Nerston	-	-	-	15	-	15
<u>22. High Blantyre</u>						
High Blantyre	45	85	130	70	37	163
Blantyre	-	-	-	5	-	5
<u>23. Stonefield</u>						
Blantyre	53	61	114	47	44	117
<u>24. Blantyre</u>						
Blantyre	79	86	165	91	47	209
<u>25. Uddingston N.</u>						
Uddingston Pt.	31	30	61	105	2	164
<u>26. Tannochside</u>						
Tannochside	54	37	91	76	45	122
<u>27. Uddingston S. and Bothwell</u>						
Bothwell	25	23	48	63	5	106
Uddingston Pt.	7	5	12	19	-	31
<u>28. Bothwellpark</u>						
Bothwellpark	55	49	104	14	50	68
<u>29. Bellshill N.</u>						
( Bellshill Pt.	84	52	136	86	13	209
( Mossend Pt.						
Cambroo	6	1	7	6	-	13

Electoral Division & Villages	Houses required for over-crowded tenants	Houses required for Sub-tenants	Total requirements for over-crowding & Subtenancies	Requirements in respect of unfit dwellings 1962-1964	Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant	Requirements (including unfit dwellings)
<b>30. Bellshill S.</b>						
Bellshill Pt.	45	172	217	15	61	171
Bothwellhaugh	18	4	22	205	-	227
<b>31. Mossend</b>						
Mossend Pt.	48	58	106	140	15	231
<b>32. Holytown</b>						
Holytown	48	41	89	42	28	103
Chapelhall	31	36	67	-	27	40
<b>33. N. Stevenston</b>						
N. Stevenston	80	48	128	66	37	157
<b>34. Newarthill</b>						
Newarthill	34	62	96	42	24	114
Carfin	28	24	52	33	21	64
Holytown	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>35. Dalziel &amp; Overtown</b>						
Overtown	30	52	82	18	21	79
Waterloo	11	10	21	15	8	28
Netherton	5	24	29	95	4	120
<b>36. Newmains</b>						
Newmains	53	139	192	59	45	206
Morningside	-	1	1	14	-	15
<b>37. Stane</b>						
Allanton	15	26	41	-	9	32
Stane & Torbothie	76	61	137	123	52	208
<b>38. Dykehead</b>	82	114	196	42	51	187
<b>39. Cleland</b>						
Cleland	37	52	89	70	20	139
Hartwood	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>40. Shottskirk</b>						
Salsburgh	32	35	67	13	24	56
Gartness	2	7	9	-	3	6
<b>41. Harthill</b>						
Harthill	33	50	83	14	20	77
Forrestfield	-	-	-	5	-	5

Electoral Division & Villages	Houses required for over-crowded tenants	Houses required for Sub-tenants	Total requirements for over-crowding & Subtenancies	Requirements in respect of unfit dwellings 1962-1964	Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant	Requirements (including unfit dwellings)
<u>42. Carmunnock</u>						
Carmunnock	2	9	11	20	-	31
<u>43. Bankhead</u>						
Bankhead	-	15	15	-	-	15
<u>44. Rutherglen</u>						
Rutherglen (Eastfield)	64	9	73	-	25	48
<u>45. Cambuslang N.</u>						
Cambuslang C.D.A. 71		10	81	69	-	150
" (Outwith) 46		28	74	18	38	54
<u>46. Cambuslang C.</u>						
Cambuslang C.D.A. 6		8	14	92	1	105
" (Outwith) 7		32	39	3	4	38
<u>47. Cambuslang S.</u>						
Cambuslang C.D.A. -		-	-	33	-	33
" (Outwith) 72		49	121	31	40	112
<u>48. Hallside</u>						
Hallside ) C.D.A. 2		1	3	5	-	8
Flemington)						
Newton )						
" (Outwith) 52		99	151	340	41	450
<u>49. Mt. Vernon &amp; Carmyle</u>						
Carmyle	45	75	120	68	19	169
Broomhouse	6	8	14	-	4	10
<u>50. Old Monkland</u>						
Calderbank	23	16	39	1	15	25
Bargeddie	47	67	114	-	43	71
<u>51. Ballieston</u>						
Ballieston	82	121	203	38	60	181
<u>52. Garrowhill</u>						
Ballieston	2	1	3	-	-	3
Garrowhill	9	27	36	-	-	36
<u>53. Springbolg</u>						
Springbolg	47	108	155	12	3	164

Electoral Division & Villages	Houses required for over-crowded tenants	Houses required for Sub-tenants	Total requirements for over-crowding & Subtenancies	Requirements in respect of unfit dwellings 1962-1964	Deduct County Council houses to be rendered vacant	Requirements (including unfit dwellings)
<b>54. Bishopbriggs N.</b>						
Bishopbriggs	14	40	54	5	-	59
<b>55. Bishopbriggs S.</b>						
Auchinairn	37	60	97	-	19	78
<b>56. Stepps</b>						
Stepps	8	52	60	-	5	55
Auchinloch	19	5	24	5	1	28
<b>57. Chryston</b>						
( Moodiesburn	31	43	74	20	24	70
( Chryston						
Gartcosh	30	15	45	-	16	29
Requirements 1962-1964	2,673	3,303	5,976	3,360	1,419	7,917

#### COMPARATIVE TABLE

Requirements as at 31/12/60.

TOTALS	2,945	3,586	6,531	3,698	1,439	8,790
Rehoused 1961	110	283	393	531	20	904
TOTALS	2,835	3,303	6,138	3,167	1,419	7,886
Former O/c families in Fit houses now in unfit category	162	-	162	-	-	162
TOTALS	2,673	3,303	5,976	3,167	1,419	7,724
Additional houses re-classified as unfit in revised Programme	-	-	-	193	-	193
Requirements as at 31/12/61 1962/1964 Programme	2,673	3,303	5,976	3,360	1,419	7,917

**NOTE:-** Rehousing 1961:- In addition to the above rehousing 37 Overcrowded families in existing fit houses and 389 sub-tenants were also rehoused by the County Factor but the families concerned were not recorded in the Original Survey Requirements.



# HOUSING (REPAIRS & RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954 - RENT ACT, 1957.

From Table G. it will be noted that only one application for Revocation of Certificate of Disrepair was received and that no applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

TABLE G. - APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES

	Tenants - Certificates of Disrepair					Landlords - Certificates of Revocation				
	No. of Applications Received	No. Granted	No. Refused	No. Withdrawn	No. still under consideration	No. of Applications Received	No. Granted	No. Refused	No. Withdrawn	No. still under consideration
<u>Period 1st January - 31st December, 1961</u>										
1920 Act Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Original Repairs Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amended Repairs Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957 Act Increase	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Period 6th July, 1957 - 30th September, 1961</u>										
1920 Act Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Original Repairs Increase	64	5	58	1	-	18	14	1	3	-
Amended Repairs Increase	15	11	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
1957 Act Increase	382	251	125	6	-	8	8	-	-	-
TOTAL	461	267	187	7	-	50	44	3	3	-



Allocation of Houses:- Table H. shows the location and sizes of new permanent houses allocated and the number of persons displaced.

TABLE H.

PARISH	LOCALITY	New houses completed and occupied No. of Apartments					Total	Total Persons Displaced
		2	3	4	5			
Blantyre Bothwell	Blantyre	-	77	29	-		106	430
	Bellahill	4	54	4	-		62	238
Cadder	Chapelhall	-	16	-	-		16	50
	New Stevenston	4	46	12	-		62	271
	Viewpark	12	105	31	-		148	445
	Bishopbriggs							
Cambuslang	Auchinairn	2	16	26	-		44	187
	Cathkin	20	8	4	-		32	69
Cambusnethan	Overtown	12	12	-	-		24	63
	Braidwood	6	4	4	-		14	40
Carlisle	Rigside	4	36	12	-		52	164
	Eddlewood	-	30	12	-		42	156
Hamilton	Blackwood	6	21	9	-		36	105
	Crossford	12	12	-	-		24	65
Lesmahagow	Caldercruix	12	12	-	-		24	56
	Baillieston	-	4	2	-		6	25
New Monkland	Rutherglen	6	26	16	-		48	164
	Shotts	2	22	10	-		34	132
		102	501	171	-		774	2,660

**Rehousing:**— During the year a total of 774 new houses of permanent construction, 102 two-apartment, 501 three-apartment and 171 four-apartment houses were allocated to general needs of families and families living in overcrowded or insanitary conditions, the total number of persons displaced being 2,660. The families were rehoused from 588 existing houses, viz. 70 one-apartment, 278 two-apartment, 205 three-apartment, 24 four-apartment, 9 five-apartment, 1 six-apartment and 1 seven-apartment, in addition to 185 families living in rooms as sub-tenants and 1 family from outwith the County area. In addition 16 houses of permanent construction were erected at Viewpark for key workers, and 8 houses were rehabilitated at 28/30 Sommervell Street, Cambuslang, and allocated to 8 Old Age Pensioners who were occupying two apartment houses.

**Tuberculosis Families** — Included in the foregoing figures are 16 families in which at least one person was reported to be suffering from Tuberculosis. Since 1936 no fewer than 1,559 such families have been rehoused under the Local Authority's Decrowding Scheme.

**Overcrowding** — From the date of the Overcrowding Survey of 1935 to the end of 1961, 26,174 cases of overcrowding involving 133,440 persons have been relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority. The number of houses in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period is (a) privately owned houses - 17,339 and (b) Local Authority houses - 9,581.

**Transfer of Miners and Tenants** — Throughout the year 30 enquiries were received regarding housing conditions of certain families who were to be transferred to areas outwith Lanarkshire. This is six more than the previous year. 10 enquiries were received in respect of families other than miners and 20 enquiries in respect of miners' families. This office has not been notified by the various authorities concerned as to whether or not the families have been transferred but the following are the areas in which the families were to be rehoused:-

MINERS		OTHERS	
Area	No. of families	Area	No. of families
Cumnock	6	City of Edinburgh	3
High Valleyfield	3	West Lothian	3
Kirkconnel	3	Corby Development Corporation	1
Bathgate	3	Paisley	1
Newbattle	2	Airdrie	1
Bilston	1	Aberdeen	1
Oakley	1		
Patna	1		
	20		10

In all cases it was reported that the houses and cleanliness of the families were satisfactory.

The following are the localities in the County from which the families were to be rehoused:-

Area	No. of Families
Carstairs	1
Forth	2
Douglas West	1
Douglas Water	4
Coalburn	2
Kirkfieldbank	1
Carluke	1
Larkhall	1
Blantyre	1
East Kilbride	1
Holytown	1
Bellshill	2
Uddingston	1
Newarthill	2
Harthill	2
Cambuslang	1
Glenboig	1
Annathill	3
Chryston	1
Plains	1
	30

In addition 9 enquiries were received regarding families who were to be transferred to Areas within the County.

Accommodation for Seasonal Workers — 9 inspections were made of seasonal workers' accommodation and whilst most of the premises were found to be in reasonable order, a few minor complaints after being brought to the notice of the employers concerned, were rectified.

Rural Housing — During the year 54 farm servants' houses and bothies in rural areas and 37 in non-rural areas were inspected; 46 of the houses in rural areas and 30 in non-rural areas were found to be in some respects unfit for human habitation.

Small Enterprise Timber Camps — Routine inspections were made throughout the year of the two small private enterprise timber camps in the County. These were found to have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

East Kilbride — Progress from year to year fluctuates for a variety of reasons, viz. housing approvals, weather conditions, industrial demand, etc. The following table, which gives last year's figures in parenthesis, shows a sharp drop in the number of houses completed. The position rallied during the year, however, and there was a considerable increase in the number of houses in progress at its close. Conversely an exceptionally large amount of factory space was completed.

	Completed during year	Completed to date	In progress at end of year
Houses	481 (861)	8,504	1,121 (878)
Shops	8 (16)	106	24 (8)
Churches	- (1)	9	4 (2)
Factories and Warehouses (square feet)	374,000 (76,000)	1,672,500	85,000 (370,000)

These figures do not include buildings for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

### PROVISION OF WATER-CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

As a result of informal action 6 houses were provided with water-closets by their owners and 5 of these houses are situated within a populous district where privies or privy middens are in existence.

A further reduction in the number of houses using the conservancy system within populous areas took place during 1961, and the figures in the following statement show the present position:-

Number of houses closed or demolished	3
Number of water-closets provided	5
Number of privies abolished	1
Number of middens abolished	1
Number of pail closets abolished	6
Number of ashpits abolished	2
Decrease in number of houses using conservancy system	8

Number of houses in classified groups still using conservancy system:-

Public Drainage facilities not available	133
Suitable drainage outfall not available	4
Unfit for human habitation	28
Owners lack means to provide water-closet	3
	<u>168</u>

I would again point out that most of the houses using the conservancy system, where public drainage facilities are not available, are situated in the Leadhills and Braehead areas, and in the absence of a scheme for the provision of public sewers in these areas there would appear to be no likelihood of a substantial reduction taking place in the numbers under this category in the immediate future.

### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Subject to certain conditions, Grants based on 50 per cent of the cost of the work up to a maximum of £400 per house, are given at the discretion of the Local Authority to private persons in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950-59, for the improvement of dwellinghouses, and during the year 37 applications for Grant-Aid were received. Typical applications were the bringing up-to-date of existing houses



lacking modern amenities, the combination of two or more houses to form one house, the conversion of large houses into two or more houses, and the provision of additional sleeping accommodation necessary to relieve overcrowding. In all cases properties were surveyed, and plans, specifications and offers carefully scrutinised before submission of reports for consideration by the Housing Committee.

In all 37 applications (which included applications received but not dealt with during the previous year) involving 43 dwellings, were approved. The estimated cost of the proposed works amounted to £42,859.12. 3d. and the total amount of the Grant authorised £15,636. 8/.

Although not on the scale anticipated when this scheme first came into operation in 1950, it will be readily seen that the giving of assistance for the improvement of houses does make a useful contribution to the housing needs of the County. Whether or not these improvements would have been carried out in any case is a matter for conjecture, but there is no doubt the grants have been a source of encouragement to some persons. Unfortunately most of the reconstructions have been undertaken by owner/occupiers, the improvement of any houses for "letting" being by farmers and large land owners for their workers. The response of landlords to Improvement Grants has been most disappointing in spite of all the publicity by the Department of Health in recent years. Admittedly the object is not to recondition slum property but rather to recondition houses before they become slums, and it may be that some form of compulsion will be necessary in future years to bring the remaining sound properties, which it is desired to retain, up to Byelaw Standard. Before this can be done, however, the houses to be retained in the Comprehensive Redevelopment Scheme will require to be known.

Persons wishing to make improvements are advised to consult the Local Authority's officials before going to the expense of preparing plans and specifications, as a result of which more enquiries are dealt with than actual applications. As will be seen from the projects already completed, the cost of bringing dwellings up to the required standard can be quite considerable, and when persons are informed of the extent of the works necessary, as often as not nothing further is heard in the matter. The necessary repair work can add considerably to the cost of the improvements, but this work is not eligible for Grant, and it may be that this will require to be included in the future if the scheme is to make more serious impact.

Work was completed on 21 projects (as undernoted) during the year and 37 were still in progress. Three applications were withdrawn.

Name of Applicant	Site	Cost
George Hamilton, 110 Gavin Street, Motherwell.	Townhead Cottage, Holytown.	£ 780. -. -.
John Loudon, 14 Clive Street, Shotts.	14 Clive Street, Shotts.	1,238. 1. 10.
J.C. Trainer & Sons, Newhouse of Kirkfield, Lanark.	Kirkfield Mains Cottage, Westgate, Kirkfieldbank.	778. 16. 6.
Mrs. Wallace Martin, Per J. Aitchison & Son, 75 Main Street, Alexandria.	Bowling Green Road, North Mount Vernon. (2 houses)	2,498. 2. -. .
John Little, Per A. McClenaghan, Architect, 10 Main Street, Uddingston.	22a Douglas Gardens, Uddingston.	1,162. -. -. .
Sir W.E.F. Carmichael- Anstruther, Carmichael.	Croftenhill Farm, Carmichael.	1,131. 6. 2. .
James Russell, 162 Main Street, High Blantyre.	162 Main Street, High Blantyre.	1,307. 17. -. .
Hamilton & Kinneil Estates, Hamilton.	Merryton Farm, Larkhall. (2 houses)	2,770. 1. 10. .
Hugh Cowan, 27 High Street, Newarthill.	27 High Street, Newarthill.	752. 2. 10. .
F. Howie, Per A. McClenaghan, Architect, 10 Main Street, Uddingston.	128 Auchinraith Road, High Blantyre.	1,024. 14. 1. .
Charles I. Robertson, Fairfield Cottage, Bothwell.	Fairfield Cottage, Bothwell.	919. 6. 10. .
Metropolitan Railway Country Estates, Per C.G. Grieve, 10 Bank Street, Dumfries.	Bogside Farm, Newmains.	827. 11. 9. .



Name of Applicant	Site	Cost
Mrs. Margaret Yuill, Meadowbank, Blackwood.	Southfield Road, Blackwood.	£ 783. 17. 5.
R. Dickson, 27 Kirk Road, Carluke.	27 Kirk Road, Carluke.	880. 13. 5.
Thomas Findlay, Per J. Frew, Architect, Wildcroft, Chapelton.	Clarkston Farm, Kirkfieldbank.	1,109. 11. 6.
A.C. Auld, 73 Blairbeth Road, Burnside.	73 Blairbeth Road, Burnside.	1,333. 13. 2.
Dr. Charles McEwan, 73 Blairbeth Road, Burnside.	73 Blairbeth Road, Burnside.	808. 11. 2.
Frank Hawthorn, 36 Montgomery Street, Larkhall.	36 Montgomery Street, Larkhall.	696. 11. -.
Alex. H. Lennie, Per John Easton, 135 Wellington Street, Glasgow.	4 Buchanan Gardens Mount Vernon.	538. 5. 2.
William McAulay, Per James Frew, Architect, Wildcroft, Chapelton.	11 Margaret's Place, Larkhall.	1,141. 4. 3.
William L. Moffat, Per Merrilees & Morrison, 44 Brandon Street, Motherwell.	273 Main Street, High Blantyre.	521. 7. 6.

### STANDARD GRANTS

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, makes it obligatory for Local Authorities to give assistance (maximum of £155) towards the cost of providing the house with certain essential amenities which they lack, viz:-

- (a) A fixed bath or shower in a bathroom
- (b) A wash-hand basin
- (c) A hot water supply
- (d) A water-closet and
- (e) Satisfactory facilities for storing food.

Unlike the "Discretionary Improvement Scheme" where the policy has always been to bring an improved house up to the standard of a general needs house, i.e. one of at least three apartments, kitchenette and bathroom, the "Standard Grant" is available for all types and sizes of houses and accordingly a number of applications have been received for the installation of Standard amenities in houses which would not have been favourably considered under the existing scheme. A condition is that the completed house must contain all five amenities. Many applicants would like to dispense with larders, and this causes a great deal of annoyance, especially where a 'fridge is being installed. Even although a 'fridge is installed there is no doubt in my mind that the provision of a fixed larder is a necessity.

31 applications were received and approved at an estimated cost of £15,107. 5/-. 29 projects were completed during the year and the appropriate grant paid as under.

Name of Applicant	Site	Cost	Grant
Henry J. Duddy, 71 Hamilton Street, Carlisle.	71 Hamilton Street, Carlisle.	£ 234. 3. 4.	£ 117. 1. 8.
Lee & Camwath Estates, Camwath.	Gateside, Carlisle.	531. 13. 6.	155. -. -. .
Wm. Greenfield, Per J.J. Shannan, Architect, Biggar.	Wellbutts Cottage, Elsrickle.	552. 9. 4.	155. -. -. .
William Hamilton, Whinknawo, Ashgill.	Gowanlea, Ashgill.	312. 15. 10.	155. -. -. .
William McAdam, 43 Burnhead, Larkhall.	43 Burnhead, Larkhall.	163. 2. 6.	81. 11. 3.
James A. Kirkwaad, Baads Farm, Harthill.	Baads Farm, Harthill.	396. 10. -. .	155. -. -. .
H. Henderson, 57 Omaa Road, Cleland.	57 Omaa Road, Cleland.	226. 10. -. .	113. 5. -. .
Thomas Stewart, Per James Frow, Architect, Wildcraft, Chapelton.	5 Waterside, Sandford.	303. -. -. .	80. -. -. .
Jahn Steel, 67 Commercial Road, Strathaven.	67 Commercial Road, Strathaven.	252. 3. 5.	126. 1. 8.

Name of Applicant	Site	Cost			Grant		
Thomas Gilmour, Per Wm. Nimmo, Architect, Wishaw.	16 Robert Street, Shotts.	£ 252.	15.	-.	£ 126.	7.	6.
Wm. B. Prentice, 78a. Broompark Road, High Blantyre.	78a Broompark Road, High Blantyre.	266.	8.	1.	80.	-.	-.
Miss A. Hill, 41 Cumbernauld Road, Mallinsburn.	41 Cumbernauld Road, Mollinsburn.	74.	17.	6.	37.	8.	9.
Mrs. M. Dickson, 54 Albert Road, Glasgow.	6 Main Street, Crawfordjohn.	264.	8.	6.	132.	4.	3.
Miss Agnes Corbett, 7 Langside Road, Bothwell.	7 Langside Road, Bathwell.	151.	1.	11.	75.	10.	11.
Sir Allan W. Lockhart, Per F.W. Hepburne Scott, Cardon, Broughtan, Peebles-shire.	Stable Cottage, Cleghorn, Lanark.	270.	-.	-.	135.	-.	-.
Miss Margaret Lang, 28 Law Avan Street, Larkhall. Per Cawie & Millar, Architects, Matherwell.	51 Montgomery Street, Larkhall.	448.	-.	-.	155.	-.	-.
Ebenezer Brawn Jr., Tofts Farm, Douglas Water.	Tafts Farm, Douglas Water.	427.	17.	-.	155.	-.	-.
Christian Brethren, Per J. McCallum, 27 Silverwells Cresc., Bothwell.	Asher Hall, Bathwell.	209.	3.	3.	104.	11.	7.
James Miller, 26 Sandy Raad, Carluke.	26 Sandy Road, Carluke.	368.	13.	6.	155.	-.	-.
J. & M. Lyle, Per J. Frew, Architect, Wildcroft, Chapelton.	West Hallside Farm, Cambuslang.	318.	15.	-.	145.	-.	-.
Mrs. Eliz. McCartney, 62 Lanark Raad, Carluke.	62 Lanark Road, Carluke.	85.	1.	9.	42.	10.	10.

Name of Applicant	Site	Cost	Grant
Thomas P. Venables, 56 Lanark Road, Carluke.	56 Lanark Road, Carluke.	£ 85. 1. 9.	£ 42. 10. 10.
James Waugh, 21 Craig Street, Blantyre.	21 Craig Street, Blantyre.	280. 15. -.	140. 7. 6.
Douglas B. Mills, 88 New Road, Glenboig.	88 New Road, Glenboig.	75. - . -.	37. 10. -.
D. Jardine, Per J. Frew, Architect, Chapelton.	62 Glasgow Road, Strathaven.	241. 16. 6.	120. 18. 3.
John Davie, 73 Ashgillhead Road, Ashgill.	73 Ashgillhead Road, Ashgill.	373. 7. 5.	155. - . -.
James Reilly, 17 Green Street, Bothwell.	17 Green Street, Bothwell.	238. 19. 6.	115. - . -.
Wm. S. Henderson, 55 Auchinloch Road, Lenzie.	55 Auchinloch Road, Lenzie.	160. - . -.	80. - . -.
Miss Catherine Simpson, 9 Campbell Street, Ayr.	45 Academy Street, Larkhall.	426. - . -.	80. - . -.

#### PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES FOR AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

##### ASSISTED PRIVATE HOUSING

Section 3 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952, provides a scheme of assistance in respect of the provision of new houses for the agricultural population. 15 applications were received and considered by the Housing Committee, 14 being approved and one refused.

Work was completed on 7 projects (as detailed hereunder) during the year, and 7 were still in progress at the end of the year.

Name of Applicant.	Site.	Cost.
Peter Dunbar, Cromlet Farm, Glenboig.	Cromlet Farm, Glenboig.	£ 2,000. 15. 1
R. & A. Weir, Goremyre Road, Carluke.	Goremyre Road, Carluke.	2,928. 2. 11
Hamilton & Kinneil Estates, Estates Office, Hamilton.	Low Merryton Farm, Hamilton.	2,448. 15. 8

Name of Applicant.	Site.	Cost
James Genties, Roughdyke Farm, Shotts.	Roughdyke Farm, Shotts.	£ 3,079. 4. 9
William King, South Hill of Dripps, Thorntonhall.	South Hill of Dripps, Thorntonhall.	3,809. 2. 5
David French, Newhouses Farm, Strathaven.	Newhouses Farm, Strathaven.	2,652. -. -.
A. & R. McCaskie, Per James Barrie, Architect, 121 Eiphistone Place, East Kilbride.	Wiston Place, Wiston.	2,504. -. -.

#### UNASSISTED PRIVATE HOUSING

The demand for houses for owner/occupation continues, and during the year 663 were completed and Certificates of Occupancy issued. Although largely these houses are built on a speculative basis, most, if not all, are designed by Architects, resulting in superior dwellings to those erected in earlier years. The firms concerned find that it is in their own interests to build the houses in conformity with the Byelaws, and almost all are willing to co-operate in all respects with this Department. Further, it is quite safe to say that buying a house may actually result in the largest single monetary transaction an ordinary person may make in their lives, and although (as pointed out in the Report of the Committee on Building Legislation in Scotland) it is no function of building control to protect an owner against a builder, supervision by the Local Authority's Inspectors to ensure compliance with the Byelaws can and does act as a safeguard to the purchaser. Unfortunately, the purchaser, whilst desirous of any help he can get to suit his own ends is not so co-operative when he wishes something contrary to the Byelaws (e.g. insistence on the provision of larder, as already mentioned, is always a bone of contention). I am happy to say these occasions are few and far between.



PROVISION OF HOUSES WITH LESS THAN THREE  
APARTMENTS

Twenty-seven applications relating to houses of less than three apartments were referred to the Housing Committee in terms of Section 180 of the 1950 Act and recommended for approval since it was understood that occupancy was to be taken by aged persons or others in approved categories as follows:-

COUNTY OF LANARK

Park Site, Carmyle (3rd Development)	14	
Orbiston Rows, Bellshill	36	
Avenue Wood, Carstairs (3rd Development)	4	
Carstairs Village (3rd Development)	2	
Manse Road, Netherton (1st Development)	60	
East Meadowhead, Plains (5th Development)	32	
Towie Place, Uddingston	18	
Central Area, Cambuslang - No. 2	13	
Shirrel Farm, Bellshill	75	
Stonefield Road, Blantyre (1st Development)	71	
Burnhead, Tannochside (15th Development)	34	
Crawforddyke, Carlisle (10th Development)	42	
Omoa Road, Cleland (1st Development)	26	
Broom, Baillieston (1st Development)	112	
Springhall, Cambuslang.	150	
Park Road, Camwath (2nd Development)	6	
Greengairs Road, Greengairs	4	
Well Road, Glenmavis	6	
Main Street and Bogfoot Road, Salsburgh	12	
Yett Farm, Newarthill (8th Development)	12	
Hamilton Road, Larkhall	46	
Kennelburn No. 2 Chapelhall (8th Development)	22	797

EAST KILBRIDE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Murray IX Development	21	
Westwood IV Development	45	
Westwood IX Development	80	
Village III Development	27	
Village IV Development	9	182

LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSING

722 houses erected by the Local Authority were certified as completed and eligible for Grant, the said houses complying with the requirements for the Department of Health for Scotland.

BUILDING BYELAWS

As will be seen from the Tables, 2,198 applications for Building Byelaw approval were received during the year. Of these, 1,204 were

for Building Byelaw approval only, i.e. they were permitted development in terms of the Planning Acts. Six were ultimately withdrawn and one was refused. Combined Building Byelaw/Planning applications numbered 1,001 but twenty-eight were ultimately withdrawn and thirty refused, the refusals being principally in terms of the Planning Acts. A further 187 applications for planning approval in principle were referred to this Department for observations, these mostly involving the conversion of dwellinghouses to other uses. It will also be noted from the Tables that 1,624 applications were in respect of new buildings and 574 in respect of alterations and additions to existing buildings.

For convenience sake private lock-up garages are classified as stores, and it is a sign of the times, and interesting to note, that these 234 applications, in addition to providing storage buildings, actually covered the erection of 3,638 garages. This has been the trend over a number of years now and it would appear the day is fast approaching when a garage will be required for every house. Indeed all new houses are more or less being designed to give these facilities. Terraced blocks, whilst they do relieve the monotony of the cottage blocks, are at the present moment (at least in private development) out of favour because of the difficulty in providing garage accommodation. Even the provision of lock-up reserves does not encourage the erection of this type of house - the garage must be close at hand.

There has also been an increase in the number of applications relating to offices, both for the alteration of existing properties and for the erection of new buildings. This is due to the insistence of the licensing Authorities on the provision of proper betting offices and the installation of satisfactory toilet accommodation in these premises. Many old shops, dwellinghouses, billiard saloons, etc., have been adapted for this purpose and no expense is being spared in bringing them up to the required standard.

Table IV shows the estimated cost of the works approved during the year at £15,734,471, an increase of £1,158,991 over the previous year.

All applications, no matter the size of the project, are carefully vetted and it is surprising that in spite of the Byelaws now being better understood by Architects, the plans still show disconformities and lack essential information in other respects. This results in considerable correspondence, meetings and discussions but I am happy to say that most Architects, etc., are only too willing to co-operate and adjust their plans as required. A few are inclined to argue, the wording of the Byelaws actually leaving room for this, since some of the clauses are designed on a functional basis. However, in the end it has always been possible to reach some measure of agreement. Delays are unfortunately unavoidable since other officials such as the Drainage Engineer, Water Engineer, Firemaster and others to a lesser extent have to be consulted. The public, however, do not always appreciate this.

The approval of plans in terms of the Byelaws, however, is not an end in itself. This would suggest a negative approach - simply to say this or that cannot be done. Building control is positive, and approval of an application should be an assurance to the applicant that everything

will be in order. As already mentioned elsewhere, even although building control has no right to intervene in a dispute between a client and a builder, it is the duty of the Local Authority's officers to see that the work is carried out in conformity with the Byelaws. More often than not this is the case but there are, more especially in private development, regularly recurring defects such as failure to seal the cavity at vents, incorrectly positioned damp-proof courses especially above lintels, inadequate hearths, faulty treatment of soffit area, structural timbers built in to flues, failure to render  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " thick chimneys in the roof space, insufficient height to chimneyheads, and badly laid drains, and it was essential to take appropriate action to remedy these defects.

East Kilbride Development Corporation have taken advantage of the functional aspects of the Byelaws to introduce new methods of construction and these are generally encouraged. One example was the introduction of low pitched roofs covered with concrete tiles -  $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  against  $35^{\circ}$  as recommended in the Byelaws. The form of construction adopted here consists of battens and counter battens, and it would appear satisfactory results are being obtained. Another experiment, not yet settled to my satisfaction, is the omission of outside drying greens and in lieu of these the installation of drying cupboards in flats. These cupboards have no ventilators to the outside air and have been the source of numerous complaints by tenants who would prefer to have outdoor drying facilities. Discussions have been held with the Corporation Officials and it is hoped to bring the matter before the Planning Committee in the near future for debate and decision.

Surveys of sites were made where possible before approval of plans (the ideal would be a visit to every site) and thereafter the buildings inspected as often as possible during progress of the work, and all drains and sanitary fittings smoke tested. Drain testing takes a considerable portion of the time especially where the drains are rejected and further visits are necessary, and although it should be possible to make an inspection of the property at the same time, other engagements may preclude this. Still less time is left for the discovery of contraventions and although applications were received in respect of over three and a half thousand garages as already mentioned it is just possible many more are being erected without approval. A garage can and usually is put up at the weekends.



TABLE I. - NEW BUILDINGS

Number of sets of plans lodged during the year 1961 in accordance with the Byelaws classified according to the proposed uses of the buildings set forth in the plans.

PARISH	Residential	Institutional	Assembly
AVONDALE	36	-	1
BIGGAR	5	-	-
BLANTYRE	7	-	-
BOTHWELL	18	-	2
CADDER	11	-	-
CAMBUSLANG	6	-	-
CAMBUSNETHAN	11	-	1
CARLUKE	25	-	1
CARMICHAEL	-	-	-
CARMUNNOCK	9	-	-
CARNWATH	4	-	-
CARSTAIRS	2	-	-
COULTER	-	-	-
COVINGTON & THANKERTON	-	-	-
CRAWFORD	-	-	-
CRAWFORDJOHN	1	-	-
DALSERF	12	-	1
DOLPHINTON	-	-	-
DOUGLAS	2	-	-
DUNSYRE	-	-	-
EAST KILBRIDE	25	-	7
GLASSFORD	-	-	-
GLASGOW	-	-	-
HAMILTON	2	-	-
LAMINGTON & WANDEL	-	-	-
LANARK	2	-	-
LIBERTON	-	-	-
LESMAHAGOW	5	-	-
NEW MONKLAND	9	-	-
OLD MONKLAND	6	-	3
PETTINAIN	1	-	-
RUTHERGLEN	5	-	1
SHOTTS	7	-	1
STONEHOUSE	2	-	-
SYMINGTON	1	-	-
WALSTON	-	-	-
WISTON & ROBERTON	-	-	-
TOTALS	214	-	18



Office	Manufacture	Trade	Storage	Agriculture	Others
-	1	1	21	2	2
-	-	-	1	-	-
2	3	5	48	3	2
6	6	14	200	1	44
8	3	3	290	1	17
4	4	7	42	1	12
3	-	4	43	2	5
4	2	1	28	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	4	-	-
1	1	-	8	2	4
-	-	-	5	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	1	1	1
-	-	1	2	1	-
1	1	3	45	1	7
-	-	-	1	-	1
2	-	2	5	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
2	3	4	38	7	11
-	-	-	3	1	1
-	-	-	14	-	1
-	1	1	12	1	4
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	4	1	-
1	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	1	33	1	7
3	2	4	18	-	7
1	1	1	109	1	18
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	38	-	2
3	-	3	36	3	17
-	-	-	6	-	3
-	-	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
45	30	57	1,056	30	173

TABLE II - ALTERATIONS

Number of sets of plans lodged during the year  
according to the proposed uses of

PARISH	Residential	Institutional	Assembly
AVONDALE	16	-	-
BIGGAR	5	-	-
BLANTYRE	9	-	2
BOTHWELL	38	-	5
CADDER	27	-	1
CAMBUSLANG	7	-	-
CAMBUSNETHAN	7	-	1
CARLUKE	18	-	2
CARMICHAEL	-	-	-
CARMUNNOCK	10	-	-
CARNWATH	6	-	1
CARSTAIRS	1	-	-
COULTER	2	-	-
COVINGTON & THANKERTON	1	-	-
CRAWFORD	3	-	-
CRAWFORDJOHN	2	-	-
DALSERF	25	-	1
DOLPHINTON	1	-	-
DOUGLAS	1	-	1
DUNSYRE	-	-	-
EAST KILBRIDE	15	-	2
GLASSFORD	6	-	-
GLASGOW	1	-	-
HAMILTON	2	-	-
LAMINGTON & WANDEL	-	-	-
LANARK	-	-	-
LIBERTON	-	-	-
LESMAHAGOW	10	-	1
NEW MONKLAND	5	-	1
OLD MONKLAND	32	-	-
PETTINAIN	-	-	-
RUTHERGLEN	15	-	-
SHOTTS	17	-	3
STONEHOUSE	5	-	-
SYMINGTON	2	-	-
WALSTON	-	-	-
WISTON & ROBERTON	1	-	-
TOTALS	290	-	21

AND ADDITIONS

1961 in accordance with the Byelaws, classified  
the buildings set forth in the plans.

Office	Manufacture	Trade	Storage	Agriculture	Others
3	-	3	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
8	1	3	4	1	-
27	12	22	-	2	1
1	2	9	1	1	-
6	3	3	1	1	-
5	-	3	-	1	1
6	2	3	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	1	-	-	-
2	-	1	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-
6	2	3	1	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
6	4	7	3	4	-
-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
3	2	2	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
7	1	2	1	2	-
5	2	3	-	1	-
4	4	5	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
2	3	1	4	1	1
4	2	-	1	1	-
3	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
104	40	73	20	22	4

TABLE III

PARISH	NEW BUILDINGS OF					
	ONE-APT. TWO-APTS. THREE-APTS. FOUR-APTS. FIVE APTS. & UPWARDS	SHOPS	TOTAL			
AVONDALE	-	-	11	19	9	39
BIGGAR	-	-	-	4	2	6
BLANTYRE	-	-	2	38	79	191
BOTHWELL	-	-	8	150	299	662
CADDER	-	-	80	397	436	915
CAMBUSLANG	-	-	-	51	700	921
CAMBUSNETHAN	-	-	1	38	146	248
CARLUKE	-	-	11	46	126	225
CARMICHAEL	-	-	12	4	1	17
CARMUNNOCK	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARNWATH	-	-	1	8	14	29
CARSTAIRS	-	-	-	10	20	36
COULTER	-	-	-	-	-	-
COVINGTON & THANKERTON	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRAWFORD	-	-	-	1	-	1
CRAWFORDJOHN	-	-	-	-	-	-
DALSERF	-	-	5	15	57	123
DALZIEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOLPHINTON	-	-	-	-	-	-

DOUGLAS	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
DUNSYRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST KILBRIDE	13	169	491	406	103	40	1,222
GLASSFORD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLASGOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAMILTON	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
LAMINGTON & WANDEL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANARK	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
LIBERTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESMAHAGOW	-	45	44	8	1	1	99
NEW MONKLAND	-	42	50	35	2	-	129
OLD MONKLAND	-	126	296	140	-	-	562
PETTINAIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RUTHERGLEN	-	-	8	1	8	-	17
SHOTTS	-	38	44	18	1	2	103
STONEHOUSE	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
SYMINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WALSTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISTON & ROBERTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	13	1,011	2,825	1,392	249	66	5,556



TABLE IV  
ESTIMATED COSTS OF WORKS

	Residential	Institutional	Assembly	Office	Manufacture	Trade	Storage	Agriculture	Others	TOTAL
NEW	£10,781,484	-	£173,200	£137,940	£1,798,600	£872,850	£563,680	£44,624	£543,500	£14,915,878
ALTERATIONS	£ 165,877	£5,000	£144,575	£ 44,023	£ 294,105	£131,786	£ 5,900	£17,527	£ 9,800	£ 818,593
TOTALS	£10,947,361	£5,000	£317,775	£181,963	£2,092,705	£1,004,636	£569,580	£62,151	£553,300	£15,734,471

## DRAINAGE

Many drainage problems are investigated throughout the everyday work of the Sanitary Inspector and in a County area like Lanarkshire with industrial and rural districts, such problems can give rise to some difficulties of solution.

During 1961 the following more important problems were dealt with:-

Daer Water, Elvanfoot:- Regular samples from various points on the Daer Water were continued during the year with a view to keeping check on the drainage from the steadings at Kirkhope and Crookburn. While slight variations were evident from time to time, none of the results of these samples provided any cause for alarm or further action.

Braehead Ditch:- The overgrown condition of the ditch at Carnwath Road, Braehead, was again raised during the year, but as on previous occasions, while a local contractor was willing to undertake cleaning operations, no agreement could be reached with the owners concerned regarding payment for the work involved. On the drainage system of the principal user becoming choked due to the state of the ditch, he ultimately had his own stretch cleared, which prompted the owner at the head of the ditch to do likewise, with the result that, while some parts of the ditch still remained overgrown, the ditch was running freely and no further trouble had been experienced by the end of the year.

Quothquan Drainage:- Complaint was again received during the year regarding the pollution of the Quothquan Burn by effluent from the village drainage system. Investigation at all the dwellings concerned showed that in most cases the individual septic tanks were operating satisfactorily, but in an effort to alleviate conditions, the main communal septic tank was cleaned out. The complainant farmer, on whose land the pollution takes place, was still not satisfied, being of the opinion that the County Council should pipe the effluents of the septic tanks to the River Clyde, but while the matter was under consideration by the County Council, no further developments had taken place by the end of the year.

Strathaven:- The state of the burn at the top of Lethame Road was again the subject of complaint and investigation during the year, due to the increased load of septic tank drainage being received by this small burn. A report has now been submitted recommending the extension of the sewer here and the matter is now under consideration.

East Kilbride:- Complaints were again received regarding the pollution of several water courses with sewage in the New Town of East Kilbride, due to chokages taking place in the drainage systems of adjacent housing schemes. These conditions were brought to the notice of the East Kilbride Development Corporation and the Drainage Engineer, and immediate steps were taken to trace the source of the trouble.

Thorntonhall:- In the Thorntonhall area an allegation was made by a householder that the outlet drain from the house septic tank had been

interfered with during the laying of an electric cable by the County Lighting Department. A thorough investigation by the Lighting Department revealed that the complaint was without foundation, and subsequent testing disclosed a defect in the drain within the complainant's own ground.

Mansefield Avenue, Cambuslang:- Complaint was received from a householder in Mansefield Avenue, Cambuslang, regarding the appearance of sewage in the cellar area underneath his dwelling. There was a considerable volume of flow and resultant foul odours. Colour tests were carried out and the source of the trouble traced to a break in the public sewer. The matter was reported immediately to the County Drainage Engineer and repairs were effected at once.

Lockhart Drive, Westburn:- Complaint was made by residents in Lockhart Drive, Westburn, regarding severe flooding of their back gardens following each occasion of heavy rainfall. The source of the trouble was traced to an open area of ground owned by the County Council at the end of Lockhart Avenue, Westburn, where the level of the ground had been raised by the tipping of builders' refuse and excavated material. Unfortunately a good deal of unauthorised tipping had taken place and the mouth of an outfall drain which discharged into the Newton Burn had been buried over a considerable distance and to a depth of 15 to 18 feet. In dry weather there was no great flow in this drain and the water probably percolated away into the ground but in wet weather the flow of water was considerable, causing the drain to surcharge and the water to escape through the field tiles in one of the gardens in Lockhart Drive. As the water contained some quantity of sewage from a source as yet unknown, the gardens became saturated with foul liquid and nuisance conditions were being created. The matter was reported to the County Clerk and endeavour was made to trace any Contractors who had made unauthorised use of the Council's ground for tipping. The question of remedial measures was placed in the hands of the County Factor and, with the assistance of this Department, the drain was finally located and extended to the face of the tip. No further trouble has been experienced.

Caledonian Circuit, Cambuslang:- A number of residents in the vicinity of Caledonian Circuit, Cambuslang, complained of discolouration and strong odours coming from a burn which runs open for some little distance through the scheme of houses. This burn again appears in the open through Cambuslang Golf Course and joins the Kirk Burn which runs into the River Clyde. The possibility of defective sewers or individual drainage systems from the nearby houses was soon eliminated and the cause was thereafter traced back to a discharge of mine water from Gateside Colliery which acts as a sump and pumping station for mine water from a number of pits in Lanarkshire. As the question of pollution of the River Clyde had to be considered, the matter was reported to the Clyde River Purification Board. Preliminary investigation by the Board has revealed that the water being discharged contains hydrogen sulphide which is responsible for the odours complained of. The officials of the Board are pursuing their enquiries to determine the reason for this pollution and how it may best be remedied.



Bishopbriggs Burn:- Although progress is being made with the construction of the new sewage purification works for this expanding area, these will not be in operation for some considerable time and little improvement in the condition of Bishopbriggs Burn can be expected meantime. The dosing of the effluent from the grossly overloaded Jellyhill Sewage Purification Works with chlorine, as arranged with the County Drainage Engineer, is the only practical means of dealing with this complaint at present.

Hulks Road, Riggend:- Another complaint about smell from this ditch was received during the year. The complaint was jointly investigated by the Clyde River Purification Officer and Divisional Sanitary Inspector last year when the Clyde River Purification Officer agreed to take the matter up with the owners. No progress was made and the Clyde River Purification Officer was corresponded with again and advised that the matter might have to be considered for action under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. Following on the correspondence he agreed to take the conditions up again with the owners, and although works of improvement have not yet been commenced, I have been informed verbally that arrangements are fairly far advanced for the provision of better treatment plant for the drainage of the premises responsible for the polluted condition of the ditch.

National Bank Buildings, Bishopbriggs:- Complaint about the flooding of the cellar under the above premises allegedly due to intermittent chokage of the County sewer, was investigated. It was found that the sewer had no history of choking but the drain outfall from the cellar was found to be defective and subject to recurring chokages. After extensive colour testing it was confirmed that the soil and waste fittings from two houses above the bank were connected with the cellar drain which, on account of its depth, was connected to a piped burn running parallel with the sewer. The County Council had no responsibility for the flooding of the cellar with sewage, and after explaining the layout to the Bank Clerk of Works and the tradesmen, all soil and waste pipes were re-positioned and connected direct to the sewer. The cellar drain will be in use now only for draining the central heating system and for floor washing and complaints of flooding with sewage polluted water are not expected to be experienced in the future.

### WATER SUPPLY

During the year 195 water samples were taken from both public and private supplies throughout the County and where unsatisfactory results were disclosed by the Bacteriologist's and Chemist's analyses the responsible authorities were instructed to take the necessary measures to have the supply made good.

East Kilbride:- Several complaints were received from householders in East Kilbride regarding the dark colour of the water, but samples taken proved to be satisfactory. Special samples were taken for bacteriological analysis at the Holyrood Knitwear factory, East Kilbride, following complaints of illness among the workers, but no pathogenic organisms were found.

South Cathkin Farm, Carmunnock:- At the request of the Farm Manager, samples were taken of the private water supply to South Cathkin Farm and the farm cottages. The source of supply is an old reservoir owned by Renfrewshire County Council but not now in use by that Authority. The water is drawn off to a pumphouse, filtered in a mechanical filter and pumped to a 10,000 gallon concrete collecting tank thereafter gravitating to the farm and cottages. Samples taken previously by the West of Scotland Agricultural College had shown a high bacterial count and presence of coliform bacillus. These results were confirmed by the samples taken by this Department, following which arrangements were made for the filter to be inspected by the firm which installed it and for the collecting tank to be drained and cleaned out. Further samples were then taken when it was found that no improvement had been effected. The results would appear to indicate, however, that the filter might not be functioning efficiently and this matter is to be further investigated. Despite the high bacterial count, however, tests for the pathogenic organism *B. coli* type 1, were negative.

Baillieston:- Due to the inadequacy of gravitation water at an isolated cottage in the Baillieston area, the new owner requested that a sample of water be taken from a shallow well in the garden to confirm its suitability for domestic purposes. The result of analysis of this water was referred to in last year's Annual Report when on account of the high nitrate nitrogen content the previous owner was advised that the water was unsuitable for young children. The analysis of the last sample showed the water to have entirely different chemical characteristics from the previous analysis and the new owner has been advised that the water is so variable in quality that it cannot be considered as a suitable domestic supply.

Stoneyetts Hospital, Chryston:- Complaints about lack of gravitation water in the houses of some of the hospital workers was investigated. Some of the houses are situated on an elevated site and due to demands made by the hospital during the day, water cannot be supplied under mains pressure and storage tanks are in use. Inspections of the storage tanks revealed them to be in need of cleaning and after taking this up with the Clerk of Works, cleaning operations were put in hand and all the tanks have now been attended to.

I am indebted to the County Water Engineer for the following information:-

"Apart from a period in the Spring, more than ample rain has fallen throughout the year, and no difficulty on that account has been experienced in maintaining adequate supplies of water throughout the whole area of supply.

During the year a total of approximately 22½ miles of new piping were laid, including 3 miles in the New Town of East Kilbride, 8 miles for new Rural Water Supplies and 7 miles for new housing schemes.

42 miles of existing piping were scraped to maintain and improve supplies, 399 new Fire Hydrants were installed, and 1283 connections given off for new supplies.



Very substantial progress has been made with the new rural water supply scheme for Avondale and East Kilbride, and it is anticipated in this connection that the new electrically driven pumping station at Glassford Filters and the new 500,000 gallon R.F. concrete storage tank at Camduff will be in operation in the early Spring.

The new electrically driven pumping plant at Newhouse was brought into operation during the year and has been working very satisfactorily. The steam plant has now been discarded, but the diesel plant has been retained as a standby. Work on the new 7½ million gallon service reservoir at Greenhill, which is being jointly constructed with the Motherwell and Wishaw Town Council is also proceeding satisfactorily, and when completed will afford a much needed reserve in the Holytown area.

A very considerable amount of work was done during the year on alterations to the Camps main between Lesmahagow and Happenden in connection with the re-aligning of the Glasgow-Carlisle Road, and further work will require to be done during the coming year on the Camps and other mains in connection with road alterations at Kirkmuirhill and between Abington and Douglas Moor.

It is anticipated that early in the new year, work will also commence on the new 400,000 gallon elevated water tank at Auchinairn which is designed to provide for the development of Bishopbriggs."

### NUISANCES

Public Health Act:- The number of inspections made for the detection of nuisances was 696. These comprised leaky roofs, damp walls, worn and holed floors and choked drains, etc. Many of the defects are recurring and can be attributed to the poor state of the properties in general.

Intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health Act were served upon authors of nuisances in 517 cases and in many instances the cause of complaint was removed within a reasonable period. Where the Intimations had received no attention, Statutory Notices under Section 20 of the Act were served and these numbered 209.

Prosecutions:- Court proceedings were instituted against owners of 6 properties where nuisance conditions still existed after service of the Statutory Notice. In all 6 cases the Local Authority carried out the work under warrant. The following is a note of the properties concerned:-

Westwood House, Ryelands,  
Strathaven.

External Staircase:- Metal hand-rail loose and insecure and steps broken and crumbling. Nuisance removed at a cost of £37.15.10d. with £5.10/- modified legal expenses.

3 Morriston Street, Cambuslang.

Dampness on wall, due to defective eaves gutter. Nuisance removed at a cost of £3.19/- with £4. 4/- modified legal expenses.

41 Park Street, Cambuslang.

Leaky roofs, etc. - Nuisance removed at a cost of £49.15. 6d. with £5.10/- modified legal expenses. (The total sum of £55. 5. 6d. was recovered by the Sheriff Officer from The Defender, Mrs. C. McCormack).

66a/68a Strathaven Road,  
Eddlewood.

External Staircase:- Brickwork loose, etc. and standards of two coal cellars decayed and displaced. Nuisance removed at a cost of £2. 3. 7d. with £5. 5/- modified legal expenses.

305/309a Strathaven Road,  
Limekilnburn.

Leaky roofs, etc. Nuisance removed at a cost of £28. 7. 4d. with £4. 4/- modified legal expenses.

305/309a Strathaven Road,  
Limekilnburn.

Privies and Ashpit:- Roof leaky, etc.

Ashpit:- Brickwork of walls open-jointed, etc. Nuisance removed at a cost of £24.15/- with £5.5/- modified legal expenses.

Court decisions in cases continued from the previous year were as follows:-

17 and 21 Rosebank Avenue,  
Blantyre.

Inside Water-closet:- Basin leaky, etc. Nuisance removed at a cost of £18.11.10d. with £5.5/- modified legal expenses.

103/115 Newarthill Road,  
Carfin.

Choked drain:- Nuisance removed at a cost of £10. 5. 6d. with £5.10/- modified legal expenses.

49 Carlisle Road, Birkenshaw,  
Larkhall.

Defective ogee gutter:- Nuisance removed at a cost of £2.19. 8d. with £5. 5/- modified legal expenses.

89/91 Muir Street and 88/90  
Percy Street, Larkhall.

Defective rones:- Nuisance removed at a cost of £2.17. 8d. with £6. 6/- modified legal expenses.

112 Hareleeshill Road, Larkhall.  
(John Hamilton)

Defective rone and rainwater conductor:- Nuisance removed at a cost of £2. 4. 8d. with £4. 4/- modified legal expenses.

8B Annsfield Road, Eddlewood.  
(William Orr)

Kitchen:- Roof leaky. Nuisance removed at a cost of £2. 9. 11d. with £4. 4/- modified legal expenses.

103 Causewayside Street,  
Tollcross.

Leaky roofs:- Nuisance removed at a cost of £34. 1. 3d. with £4. 4/- modified legal expenses.

Burgh Police Act:- Notices under Section 115 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, and Notices under Sections 23 and 104 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, were served in 290 cases, in respect of cleansing of common stairs, closes and water-closet compartments, whitewashing of common passage and staircases and the provision of dustbins.

Newmains:- Towards the end of the year complaints about nuisance conditions in a house in Newmains were received from the Medical Officer's Department who were dealing with the case from a medical angle. Efforts were made to effect an entry to this house owner/occupied by a middle-aged spinster. Any attempt was immediately repulsed by the occupant, who even refused to discuss the matter. At the end of the year representation was being prepared with a view to the granting of a Warrant by the Sheriff for enforcing entry.

Fly Infestation:- In July several complaints in connection with large numbers of smallish flies in the gardens and houses of Brackenbrae Avenue, Bishopbriggs, were investigated. Brackenbrae Avenue is some 120 yards distant from Viewfield Quarry and as the occupiers had never experienced trouble from flies prior to the use of the quarry as a tip they naturally concluded that their presence was associated with the tipping operations being carried out. It was observed that two types of smallish flies were present in the area and to confirm their identification and their habits specimens were despatched to the Department of Zoology, The University, Glasgow. The specimens were identified as *Drosophila funebris*, one of the fruit flies, and a species of the genus *Fannia* (including the lesser housefly). The former generally breed in decaying or putrefying fruit and the latter in garden compost heaps and decaying vegetation in general. Both types are normally to be found in and around human habitations and were not in any way associated with the infilling operations. Spraying was recommended to the occupiers as the best means of dealing with the insects and after a few applications of a proprietary insecticide the insects disappeared.

With the continuing closure and demolition of old insanitary properties the number of nuisance inspections was again less than in the previous year. Despite this, however, there was still a considerable



volume of work undertaken in connection with the detection and abatement of nuisance conditions. The majority of complaints referred to choked drains and defective water-closet fittings and in most cases these were repaired by the property Factors concerned without recourse to formal action.

### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Sawmill:- Complaint was received in the early months of the year of noise from a portable chain-saw in a sawmill being operated to the annoyance of an adjoining resident. In this instance the nuisance was abated partly by the curtailment of the use of the saw, and partly by the sawing operations, when necessary, being carried out in a more distant part of the premises.

Further complaint, however, was received from the same source and for the same reason towards the end of the year. On investigation it was found that, while the previous owner of the sawmill had retired from business, a new firm had taken over the premises, and the chain-saw was again being used. The new firm argued that, as against the practice of the previous owner in cutting their own timber as required, they bought only felled timber which had to be cut into the required lengths in the yard of the sawmill, and that to use the chain-saw in any other part of the sawmill, or to refrain from its use, was totally impracticable.

I was of the opinion that, if the Noise Abatement Act meant anything, then a nuisance existed in this case, but the matter was passed to the County Medical Officer, who was arranging at the end of the year to take a series of readings in an effort to determine whether or not the nuisance conditions could be certified.

Costain Concrete Co. Ltd., Carfin Road, Newarthill:- Several complaints were received from the occupiers of prefabricated Council houses at Loanhead Crescent, Newarthill, regarding noise from the above factory premises.

The factory is engaged in the production of 'Siporex' aerated concrete blocks. Part of the process of manufacture involves the use of three steam autoclaves and it is the depressurizing of these at intervals through an outlet at the eaves of the building which gives rise to the noise. The Company fitted a silencer to this pipe but the noise, like a high pitched factory horn, was still considerable. When this noise complaint was referred to the Company it was explained that within eighteen months three additional autoclaves would be installed and thereafter the steam passed from one autoclave to the other or to the boiler with only an occasional discharge to the atmosphere.

At the end of the year the first of the three autoclaves had been installed and alterations were in progress so that the steam will be passed from one autoclave to the other or to the boiler without discharge to the atmosphere and the noise complaint will be abated thereafter.







Water Supply.

Water service pipes defective 2 - - - - 5 - - - 2 - - 1 10

Water Closets.

Water closets choked or defective 5 4 6 1 2 3 4 4 12 8 3 6 58  
 Cisterns defective 2 3 - 1 - 1 1 4 7 - 1 3 23

General.

Common Staircases - - 2 3 1 - - - - 2 - 8  
 Washhouses defective - - - - - 5 - - - 5  
 Coolhouses & coalcellars defective 1 - 1 1 - - - - 3 6  
 Privy middens foul or defective - - - - - - - - - -  
 Dry closets foul or defective - - - - - - - - - -  
 Ashpits foul or defective - 1 - - - - - - - 1  
 Accumulations of offensive matter, etc. - 1 - - - 2 1 4 3 11  
 Houses & bedding therein filthy - - - - - - - - - -  
 Abandoned Mine - - - - - - - - - -

Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1892 and 1903.

Water closet compartment dirty - - 3 - - - 6 7 4 - 20  
 Whitewashing of Common passage and staircase 2 - 26 - - - 1 - - 29  
 Dustbins 37 19 14 17 49 5 7 10 10 33 35 5 241

TOTALS 112 77 149 55 77 38 32 68 78 109 93 98 986

## RUINOUS AND DANGEROUS BUILDINGS

The problems which arise throughout each year in connection with ruinous and dangerous buildings need careful thought in respect of the official action which requires to be taken in many instances.

Intimation was given to the responsible proprietors in 43 cases during the year where structural conditions were found to be dangerous to occupiers or foot passengers.

1/104 Muirpark Rows, Bellshill:- The dangerous conditions of the two partly demolished rows noted in last year's Annual Report were removed in August of this year by the complete demolition of the buildings. Conditions such as these which exist over a period of several months because of the negligence of owners and demolition contractors, present a danger to children and trespassers and must be regarded as a matter of grave concern. The photograph below shows the conditions referred to:-



50/74 Hope Street, Bellshill:- The demolition of the remaining part of this property Nos. 50/60 is still being held up because of the continued occupancy of a ground floor shop. At the beginning of the year dangerous conditions were found at the two staircases at Nos. 52 E/F and 52 C/D and as a result the Local Authority erected a barricade at the east end of the property and boarded up the windows, door and close openings to prevent children and trespassers from gaining access.



The following photographs show the conditions referred to:-





21/100 Cuthbert Street and 529/547A Old Edinburgh Road, Tannochside:-  
 The above properties consisting of three separate two storey buildings containing ninety eight dwellinghouses were the subject of a voluntary closure agreement and all the houses were vacated by August, 1961. The owners of the houses - The National Coal Board - contracted out the demolition. Most of the roof work was removed immediately and parts of the walls and staircases demolished leaving the buildings in a dangerous condition. The following photographs illustrate the conditions existing in November.







These photographs provide excellent examples of the "could not care less" attitude of owners of properties which have been closed either officially or voluntarily. The conditions cause much anxiety to the Department's officials, both from the aspect of the danger to children and others and from the point of view of amenity.

Ruinous factory, Auchinloch:- The condition of the brickbuilt derelict factory at 21 Auchinloch Road, Lenzie, was again inspected and reported on during the year. Conditions here are deteriorating year by year and further collapses of areas of brickwork and the roof is inevitable. This is a subject which could be more appropriately dealt with by the County Planning Officer on amenity grounds than under the powers conferred under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act.

Dangerous Factory Buildings, Glenboig:- As the outcome of an inspection carried out by a Fire Prevention Officer in connection with



the granting of a Fire Escape Certificate under the Factories Act, 1937, the structural condition of several buildings specifically mentioned in the report were inspected to confirm their soundness for continued use as part of the factory. Unsafe conditions were found and these were notified to the firm by letter. On request a further inspection was carried out in the presence of a Director of the firm and all the conditions were pointed out to him. After the meeting the firm agreed to demolish two of the buildings right away and make secure dangerous parts of the other which still had limited use value. In view of the fact that the latter building will be in use for only a short period of time this was agreed.

Dangerous Property Wall, Tollcross:- Probably due to the heavy rains a lime set brick arch bridging the back entrance to the common passage in a three storey tenement collapsed leaving two bedrooms above without support. The whereabouts of the owner being unknown, and as urgent action was necessary, the services of the County Works Department were enlisted to shore the brickwork prior to the insertion of a reinforced concrete lintel and the rebuilding of the brickwork immediately above in cement.

### PRIVATE STREETS

The problem of maintenance of private streets is one which is increasing in difficulty year by year. Financial difficulties of owners fronting or abutting such streets are, in many cases, such that the expenditure involved in bringing these streets up to highways standards cannot be met, with the result that some slight patching up of the surface defects merely delays the time when a further approach has to be made to the owners.

Melville Place, Carlisle:- Complaint was received in respect of the condition of the private street at Melville Place, Carlisle, and on intimation being made to the fourteen owners concerned, the surface was repaired and a general improvement carried out.

Upper Bourtree Drive, High Burnside:- Surfacing of the private portion of this roadway was completed in the early part of the year by a firm of building contractors engaged in housing development on ground lying to the South of the roadway and within the Burgh of Rutherglen.

Gallowhill Road, Carmunnock:- Further complaint was received from the eight occupiers of Local Authority houses at the above address regarding the condition of this private street and asking that consideration again be given to the provision of a footpath. At the end of the year the County Council had made no decision on this matter.

Parklee Drive, Carmunnock:- Complaint was made by the occupier of a new bungalow in Parklee Drive regarding a private section of this street which had not been surfaced. The street was formerly a small cul-de-sac extending for about 40 yards from Kittochside Road but was further extended to serve a small private housing development. The building contractors had paved, channelled and surfaced the additional portion so far as it lay within the area of development but

the original 40 yard stretch had been left as it was. On inspection, however, it was found that conditions were not such as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health and the complainer was advised that, in the circumstances, the Department could take no action.

### PUBLIC CONVEYANCES

During the year many inspections of public conveyances were made and the general cleanliness of the vehicles was found to be satisfactory.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The various Public Schools within the County were inspected and whilst several matters requiring attention were brought to the notice of those responsible, the general cleanliness of the classrooms and lavatories was found to be satisfactory.

The many fine modern schools which are being constructed today in the County tend to overshadow the older schools with the result that more complaints than formerly are made in respect of the conditions at these older establishments.

### CINEMAS

The cinemas within the County were all regularly inspected during the year and a good standard of cleanliness was found to be maintained in the auditoriums and conveniences. Defects, mostly of a minor character, were found on several premises, but these were rectified on being brought to the attention of the managers concerned.

### HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

The only premises in the County registered as Houses Let in Lodgings situated at 26 Union Street, Mossend, were regularly inspected and satisfactory compliance with the Byelaws relating thereto was observed.

### CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

More than a year has now elapsed since the above Act came into operation. The following statement summarises the position in the County of Lanark at the end of the year:-

1. Number of known caravan sites	61
2. Number of applications received for site licences	34
3. Number of sites exempt from licence	5
4. Number of licences granted	11
5. Number of licences refused (following refusal of planning permission)	1
6. Number of sites for which no application has been made for a site licence.	22

Although so far only eleven licences have been granted and one refused, licences for other fifteen were nearing completion and will be issued at an early date. The remaining seven applications are held up pending a decision on planning permission, since the Caravan Act states that a site licence may be issued if, and only if, the applicant obtains planning permission.

It will be seen from the above statement that there are 22 caravan sites in the County for which no application has been made for a site licence. A list of those sites has been sent to the County Clerk with a request for action to be taken against the occupiers for contravention of the Caravan Act. Ten of these sites are what is termed by the Act "existing sites", i.e. land in use as a caravan site on 29th August, 1960 (the date the Act came into operation) and also so used on 9th March, 1960. The respective occupiers have been interviewed and informed of their obligation to apply for a site licence and in most cases supplied with an application form. The Act allowed them a period of two months from its date of operation within which to apply for a licence, and if within that period application was made, they were not held to be guilty of an offence until the site licence was first issued. As this period has long expired, they should be given no further grace if they still fail to apply.

More serious is the fact that fifteen new caravan sites have been established without the occupiers having first obtained planning permission and a site licence. Three subsequently applied for planning permission - one of these has been refused and the other two are being considered by the Planning Officer. The Act clearly intended that the occupiers of sites established after the Act came into operation should have obtained such permission and licence before caravans are brought on to the site. This would ensure that only suitable sites would be established and the caravan dwellers would have all the sanitary and other services provided right from the start. To allow caravans on to a site before permission and licence are obtained means that the occupants have to put up with unsatisfactory conditions during the lengthy period necessarily required for the application to go through the various stages of procedure before planning permission and a licence can be granted. If ultimately granted, the work required thereafter to comply with the site licence conditions such as the provision of carriageways, paved footpaths, hard standings for the caravans and toilet blocks cannot be properly carried out without considerable disturbance to the occupants. If planning permission is refused, as has already happened with one of the new sites mentioned above and may well happen to others, for some of them are in most undesirable situations, the caravan dwellers are bound to suffer hardship by having to remove their caravans through no fault of their own, since they would not likely be aware that the site operator did not have a licence.

Until all the caravan sites in Lanarkshire are licensed and the conditions attached to the licences fulfilled, no truly satisfactory picture can be given of what caravan sites will be like. It will take some considerable time, possibly a year or two, for the conditions subject to which the licences are granted, to be brought up to the Model Standards recommended by the Secretary of State, since these



entail the provision of carriageways adequately surfaced to carry vehicles, paved footpaths, hard standings for the caravans, adequate site lighting, sanitary, ablution and laundry facilities, fire prevention precautions, and where appropriate car parks and recreation ground.

The present extent of the caravan problem can be roughly summarised as follows, bearing in mind that with 22 sites for which no application for a licence has been made, it cannot be accurately stated whether these will be holiday or residential sites, nor how many caravans each of these sites will ultimately contain:-

Number of sites containing only 1 caravan	22
Number of sites containing between 2 - 4 caravans	19
Number of sites containing 5 or more caravans	20
Total number of sites	<u>61</u>
Number of the above sites classed as "holiday sites"	16
Number of the above sites classed as "residential sites"	45

As even in the sites containing more than 5 caravans, only a few have as many as 20, it will be seen that at present the very small site predominates in Lanarkshire. This may be a good thing from one point of view, since the small site is less obtrusive on the landscape, less likely to cause annoyance to their neighbourhood and easier to provide with readily accessible water supply and sanitary conveniences. On the other hand it is undesirable that small sites should indiscriminately spring up all over the County. These sites are frequently in undesirable situations, such as the yards at petrol filling stations, coal merchants' yards, and in fact on any spare piece of ground that an owner thinks can be let out for a caravan. If used for residential caravans, it is uneconomic to provide them with the full range of facilities recommended in the Model Standards, such as hot water supply, baths and laundry accommodation. For this reason the tendency may be for larger sites to be established in the future. Already application for planning permission has been made for two sites to accommodate 60 caravans at each, and there are indications that more such applications will be made.

The distinction between "residential" caravan sites and "holiday" caravan sites is of some importance. The holiday site caters for both the touring holiday caravan making an overnight stop, and for those who spend their whole holiday at one particular site. The latter are likely to favour coastal resorts, and the sites may contain very large numbers of caravans. This presents a problem for the planning authorities, but if the sites are carefully selected and suitably screened, they need not spoil beauty spots or obtrude on the landscape. Present indications are that the holiday sites in Lanarkshire are more likely to cater for the overnight stops for touring caravans, and for caravans or huts at farms or remote spots in the more rural parts of the County used mostly at the weekends by residents from the cities. The Model Standards take cognisance of the different needs of residential and holiday sites by prescribing less stringent standards for the latter especially in respect of hot water supply, baths and laundry accommodation. Provided the water supply and sanitary accommodation requirements are met, the holiday sites in Lanarkshire should present no public health problem.

The residential caravan site presents more difficult problems. As the name implies, these sites are occupied by people as their only home for possibly a few years until they can get more permanent homes, or even for their whole lifetime. Though their needs are the same as those in permanent homes, their caravans are not subject to the Housing Acts and Building Byelaws in respect of overcrowding, living space, mode of construction and internal sanitary accommodation. As the size of the average residential caravan varies from 22 feet to 36 feet long and only 8 feet wide, it cannot possibly compare in dimensions or layout of its various compartments with a modern dwellinghouse.

Much criticism has been levelled in the trade journals devoted to caravanning against the alleged bias and hostility shown by planning and licensing authorities to residential caravan sites. Their advocates claim that the modern residential caravan makes a comfortable and healthy home, superior at any rate to the slum dwellings of many cities, that the smear of "sub-standard housing" urged against them is unjustified, as is also the comparison of their occupants with tinkers and hawkers as an inferior class of people. It is also claimed that caravan homes, by meeting the needs of homeless families, young couples saving up to buy a permanent house and retired persons, eases the housing problem of Local Authorities.

A great deal can be conceded in support of these claims. Moreover the Government has sanctioned this mode of living by passing the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, and Local Authorities should, therefore, strive to ensure that its provisions are properly carried out and not to impede its operation. Nevertheless there are good reasons why planning and licensing authorities have not everywhere taken too favourable a view of the residential, as distinct from the holiday caravan site. Apart from planning objections, there is the fact the Local Authorities are being asked to sanction a type of dwelling, which even its advocates, while claiming it is not sub-standard, admit does not come up to the standards required by the Housing Acts and Building Byelaws, and this at a time when these same Authorities are empowered by Act of Parliament to make grants to owners to bring existing dwellinghouses up to the standards of modern living. It is true that there are large residential caravans now on the market, some consisting of two caravans combined to give double width, containing internal water-closets, baths and other ablution facilities, with piped water supplies laid on. These cost in the range of £1,200 — £1,500, and require connections to be made from a moveable type of dwelling to permanent drains. Where do they differ from the prefabricated house except that they are mounted on wheels, and are not, therefore, liable for rates, like an ordinary dwellinghouse, although provided with the same range of Local Authority services? Moreover not many of the homeless families or retired persons, whose housing needs residential caravans are said to service, could afford a caravan in this price range, in addition to their weekly rental for a caravan site.

When one considers these objections, and the fact that many residential sites prior to the Act were an eyesore to the Local Authority and a hardship to those who had to live on them, one can understand

why some authorities have not viewed too sympathetically applications for the establishment of large residential sites in their area.

### FACTORIES

The total number of factories on the register at the close of the year was 886 — 816 with mechanical power and 70 without mechanical power. The inspections numbered 595 including 581 of factories with mechanical power and 14 of factories without mechanical power. The following contraventions found in the course of routine inspections or reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories were dealt with:-

Want of Cleanliness	27
Inadequate Ventilation	10
Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences	12
Unsuitable Convenience	25
Not separate for sexes	1

The following is a note of the industries and handicrafts carried on in the various factories:-

### FACTORIES USING MECHANICAL POWER

Aero Engineers	9	Curling Stones	1
Aluminium	4	Cement	2
Agricultural Implements	5	Chemical	4
Aerated Waters	3	Clothing	15
Asphalte	2	Chairs	1
Air Guns	1	Cooked Meat	1
Blanket Manufacturing	1	Corn Grinding	10
Bag Pipes	1	Drugs	1
Butcher	87	Dry Cleaning	7
Baker	88	Dressmakers	2
Bricks	21	Drapers	1
Blacksmith	16	Electricity Generation	4
Bone Meal	2	Electricity Cables	1
Briquettes	2	Electrical Engineering	19
Bolts and Nuts	1	Enamelled Baths	1
Bleaching	2	Fireclay	6
Boiler-making	1	Firelighters and Firewood	7
Boot Repairs	20	Food Products	5
Boot making	1	General Engineering	41
Box Factory	1	Gasworks	2
Building Contractor	4	Ham Curer	1
Carpet Cutting	1	Hosiery	6
Cellulose Spraying	1	Iron Clothes Poles	1
Coil Spring	2	Iron Founding	10
Confectionery	4	Jewel Manufacturers	1
Concrete Blocks	15	Joiner	56
Cartwright	2	Laundry	14
Clock Manufacturers	1	Leather Goods	3
Creamery	1	Lens Grinding	1
Coachbuilding	6	Locomotive	4
Cabinet-making	5	Metal Windows	2



### FACTORIES USING MECHANICAL POWER - continued

Motor Tyre Distributors	1	Ropes and Twines	1
Motor Car Salesmen	1	Radio Repairs	3
Motor Repairs	95	Sawmill	12
Moss Litter	3	Sheet Metal	11
Moulding	1	Steelmaking	17
Metal Breaking	6	Spinning and Weaving	3
Milk Bottle Tops	2	Stoves	2
Monumental Sculptors	1	Soap Works	1
Milk Pasteurising	4	Shoemaker	5
Mattresses	1	Saddler	1
Nails	2	Slaughterhouses	5
Navy Store	1	Tubemaking	5
Oil Blending	1	Textiles	1
Oil Bottling	1	Tailors	3
Printing	15	Tile Works	7
Pattern-making	2	Tool makers	4
Paper-making	4	Tar	1
Paintwork	4	Telephone	1
Plant	5	Thermostatic Controls	2
Plumber	9	Tripe Dressing	1
Panel Beating	1	Upholsterer	1
Plastic Engineering	1	Vehicle Assemblers	4
Preserves	2	Waggons	3
Peat	2	Wire Work	2
Potato Crisps	3	Watchmaker	1
Poultry	1	Wheels	2
Rag Sorting and Baling	2	Welding	3
Roof Frames	1	Woodwork	2

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OVERALL TOTAL - 816

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### FACTORIES WHERE NO MECHANICAL POWER IS USED

Baker	6
Blacksmith	6
Boot Repairer	4
Builder	1
Cabinetmaker	1
Canteen	2
Chemicals	1
Confectionery	2
Dressmaker	6
Hosiery	1
Joiner	3
Motor Body Breaking	3
Motor Repairs	2
Plant Maintenance	2
Plumber	12
Painter	2
Photographer	1
Rag Store	1

C/Fwd. 56

FACTORIES WHERE NO MECHANICAL POWER IS USED - contd.

	B/Fwd.	56
Saddler		2
Shoemaker		5
Stove Repairs		1
Tailor		2
Tripe-dressing		1
Upholsterer		1
Watchmaker		2
		<hr/>
		70
		<hr/>

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The primary object of this legislation is to ensure that all filling materials used in the manufacture of bedding, toys and articles of upholstery, etc. are clean and that certain standards of cleanliness set down are maintained.

Eight inspections of the seven registered premises were made.

Eight samples were taken throughout the year and the results of the examination of these samples conveyed to the users.

All samples were in accordance with the legal requirements.

PET ANIMALS ACT

This Act requires any person keeping a pet shop to obtain a licence from the Local Authority and animals must at all times be kept in suitable accommodation and the premises maintained in respect of size, sanitation, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness, in a satisfactory state.

Five licences are in operation in the County and the premises affected are maintained in good order.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are within the County four private slaughterhouses and one Knackery situated in the following districts:-

Carstairs	(Sheep only)
Symington	(Sheep only)
Brancumhall Bacon Factory, East Kilbride.	(Pigs and Sheep)
Omoa	(Knackery)
Carluke	(Pigs only)

There are also two bone meal and tallow melting manufacturers, one situated at East Kilbride and associated with Brancumhall Bacon Factory and the other at Braidwood.



Nellfield Chemical Works, Braidwood:- Complaints were received from householders in Braidwood during the year regarding foul odours which were thought to emanate from the chemical works. Inspection of the premises failed to reveal any cause for complaint, and on it being established that the odours complained of were in actual fact coming from the sewer manholes in the main road, the County Drainage Engineer undertook to investigate and control the discharge to the sewer of foul liquor from the works in question. From then till the end of the year no further complaints were received.

Omoa Knackery:- Several visits were made to the premises during the year and on each occasion it was found that the various processes continue to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Brancumhall, East Kilbride:- Sanction to construct a new building for the purpose of conducting the business of Tallow-Melter, Bone Meal and Blood Drier, etc. from the fat, bones and blood produced from existing slaughterhouse and bacon factory premises on an application made by Messrs. J.W. Galloway Ltd. having been granted, the building is now in progress. Planning and Building Byelaw permission having been granted, the application had only to be considered thereafter in respect of a licence under Section 32 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. After much discussion with the applicant and his consultants a report was submitted to the County Council in respect of the precautionary measures which it was insisted should be taken to prevent emission of obnoxious odours from the new plant.

Complaint made during the year of offensive odours from the existing plant were dealt with and it is hoped the conditions will be greatly improved when the new buildings and modern plant are completed.

## PIGSTYES

66 inspections of pigstyes were made throughout the County during the year and whilst there are a number of pigstyes which do not conform to the new Byelaws which came into operation during 1958, the standards of cleanliness and maintenance in most cases were satisfactory.

2 plans were submitted showing new piggeries and alterations to existing piggeries and being in accordance with the new Byelaws these plans were approved.

One application for permission to use former sawmill premises at Quothquan was refused after visitation by the responsible Committee of the County Council on the grounds of proximity to habitable dwellings.

Mavismill, Spittal:- Following the death of the owner, the piggery at Mavismill, Spittal, which was being dealt with at the beginning of the year for contraventions of the Building Byelaws and The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, was discontinued.

Springboig:- The fairly large piggery within the feu of a dwelling-house in Springboig area, reported last year as being in the hands of the County Clerk for legal action, has been discontinued by the owner. The roofs have been removed from all the pens and the last pigs were disposed of fairly early in the year.

## THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

Throughout the year 3 licences under this Order were granted and none refused. The following table shows the licences in effect in the various Parishes:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of Licences Granted.</u>
Avondale	1
Blantyre	8
Bothwell	21
Cadder	4
Cambuslang	6
Cambusnethan	1
Carluke	4
Carstairs	1
Crawfordjohn	1
East Kilbride	5
Hamilton	1
Lanark	1
Lesmahagow	2
New Monkland	1
Rutherglen	1
Shotts	1
	<hr/>
	59
	<hr/>

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

### I. Staff employed in carrying out Local Authority functions under the Act.

(a) Administration	-	3	(part-time)
(b) Survey	-	7	(part-time)
(c) Operational	-	2	

### II. Measures taken for the Discovery, Prevention and Control of Rats and Mice.

Regular inspections are made of all known sources of likely infestation by the Staff of Sanitary Inspectors in the County and advice is freely given by them during such inspections to owners and tenants of properties visited. When operators are at work on any particular infestation surveys of surrounding properties are carried out and advice given, if found to be necessary.

The operatives are kept in constant employment in this County on request from owners of properties and farmers and on County Council and Regional Hospital Board properties, i.e. refuse coups, cooking centre, schools, hospitals, etc. Publicity has been given to the

requirements of the Act by means of the issue of posters and appropriate circulars to occupiers and owners of land and premises which are liable to infestation, particularly farms. Contiguous Burgh Authorities regularly obtain the services of the County Rodent Control Operatives on a payment basis.

### III. Measures taken regarding properties specially liable to infestation.

As already stated, all Local Authority properties are regularly attended to, including slaughterhouses, refuse dumps, sewage works, etc. Normally these premises are dealt with on a three-monthly basis. As such premises are mostly under the control of the Public Health Department regular inspections are required apart altogether from special inspections in respect of rats and mice infestation.

### IV. Action (if any) taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951.

Nil

V. General - No legal proceedings have been taken under the Act. In every instance where intimation is made to responsible owners and occupiers ready consent has been given by the responsible individuals in respect of engaging the Rodent Control Operatives on a payment basis. Indeed in certain instances farmers and others have entered into an agreement with the Department to have their premises disinfested at regular intervals during the year.

Many investigations were conducted during the year in connection with the infestation by rats of various premises throughout the County and the total number of premises dealt with by our Rodent Control Operatives - 1,170.

The number of trapping operations was 309 and gassing was carried out on 608 occasions. The total actual and estimated number of rats (including litters) destroyed was 12,400 in addition to 430 mice.

The following table shows the type and number of premises dealt with during the year by the Rodent Control Operatives employed by the Department:-

### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Refuse Tips	79
Dwellinghouses	934
Factories	20
Farms	16
Shops and Offices	25
Sewage Purification Works	6
Hospitals	12
Schools and Day Nurseries	31
Halls	3
Cooking Centres and Canteens	3
Stores	3
Burns	10
Vacant Ground	5
Riding Establishments	1
Garages	2
Huts	8
Embankments	3
Home	1
Yards	4
Occupational Centre	1
Building Site	1
Slaughterhouse	1
Training Centres	1
	<hr/>
	1,170
	<hr/>

The Disinfestation Officers also carry out the work of disinfesting all premises reported to be infested by bugs, beetles, etc. and this was successfully undertaken throughout the year in 202 instances.

### BUGS, BEETLES ETC. DISINFESTATION

Dwellinghouses	186
Farms	1
Hospitals	5
Occupational Centres	2
Homes	2
Shop	1
School and Day Nurseries	2
Refuse Tip	1
Factories	2
	<hr/>
	202
	<hr/>

The above premises were treated for infestations by bugs, moles, white mites, weasels, snails, bees, crickets, slaters, cockroaches, ear-wigs, beetles, flies and ants. 16 Wasps' nests were also destroyed.



## FLY REPRESSION

In view of the inclement weather during the summer season and as a result of this, the Fly infestation was negligible. No disinfection of dustbin shelters, etc. was done during the season.

Further satisfactory progress was made during the year in regard to the Scheme for the disinfection of houses formerly occupied by Tuberculosis patients. This disinfection is carried out by the Disinfestation Officers and is done by spraying with a solution of Formaldehyde and treating with Ammonia as the neutralising Agent. The total number of houses disinfected was 43 comprising 32 Local Authority houses and 11 privately owned houses. The cost involved was £155. 2/- approximating to £3 per house.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

### PRIOR APPROVALS

Proposals to instal boilers and erect chimneys at various premises were under consideration throughout the year in respect of 67 boilers and 26 chimneys. After negotiation and adjustment of the details in certain cases, particularly with regard to chimneys, the various applications were approved. The following list does not include details of the prior approval of 23 boilers for dwellinghouses but gives particulars of the installations at other premises.

<u>Address and Occupier</u>	<u>Type of Plant</u>
Bridgend Stobwood, Forth (R. & D. Carruthers)	One Bison boiler fired with anthracite (22 feet brick chimney)
Holy Family Primary R.C. School, Hope Street, Mossend (L.C.C.)	Three cast iron sectional oil-fired boilers (60 feet chimney)
Pickerstonhill, Newarthill (Garage) (J. Allan)	One air-heat Minor oil-fired furnace (12 feet steel chimney)
Chapelhall R.C. School, Chapelhall (L.C.C.)	Two Beeston Major Robin Hood oil-fired boilers. One C.N.O. Beeston oil-fired boiler
Northern Trailer Co. Ltd., Colston Road, Bishopbriggs	One Hot air Mototherm H.D. 79 oil-fired automatic Unit. (30 feet steel chimney)
Hygienic Laundry, Cumbernauld Road, Stepps (Hygienic Laundry (Stepps) Ltd.)	One oil-fired "Demipac" package boiler. (35 feet steel chimney)



<u>Address and Occupier</u>	<u>Type of Plant</u>
Bedlay Colliery (Workshop) (N.C.B.)	Two forges - Keith Blackman type - fired by coke.
Hotel, McGregor Woods, Burnside (Wm. Martin)	Three Potterton oil-fired boilers. (35 feet brick chimney)
Darnagavil Brickworks, Greengairs.	One Hoffman kiln.
Distillers Co. Ltd., Whistleberry Road, Blantyre.	One oil-fired Spannar Mk. III boiler.
Clyde Iron Works, Tollcross. (Colvilles Ltd.)	Two Hainault oil-fired heaters. (Two - 30 feet steel chimneys) <u>Sub-station</u> (140 feet steel chimney).
Station Road, Shotts (T. Baird & Sons)	One gas fired boiler
Lomond Drive, Bishopbriggs (Sartor Co. Ltd.)	One oil-fired boiler (30 feet steel chimney)
Kittyfell, Sidehead Road, Stonehouse. (W.D. Brown & Son, Nurserymen)	One Cochran Series II oil- fired vertical economic boiler. (50 feet steel chimney)
Kirkintilloch Road, Bishopbriggs. (Sportsworld Ltd)	One oil-fired Crane Boiler
Somervell Street, Cambuslang (Hoover (Elec. Motors) Ltd.)	One Biddle & Co. oil-fired air heating unit.
Calderview Nursery, Cleland. (W.O. Paton)	One Luvemax space heater (12 feet steel chimney)
No. 3 & 4 Factories, Blairlinn Industrial Estate, Cumbernauld. (Cumbernauld Dev. Corporation)	Two Potterton oil-fired packaged boilers (40 feet concrete chimney)
Chapelknowe Road, Cleland (British Oxygen Co. Ltd.)	Two Cochran Series II oil- fired boilers (Two 48 feet steel chimneys)
Tam's Loup Quarry, Harthill.	One oil-fired Rotary Drier (One 28 feet steel chimney) Two oil-fired furnaces. (Two 16 feet steel chimneys).

<u>Address and Occupier</u>	<u>Type of Plant</u>
Glen Road, East Kilbride (Stewart Wales Somerville Ltd.)	One Perkins oil-fired boiler.
Masonic Lodge, Harthill	One Potterton oil-fired boiler.
Industrial Estate, Larkhall (Verichrome Plating Services (Scotland) Ltd.)	One "Cradley" horizontal steam packet oil-fired boiler. (35 feet metal chimney).
Office & Warehouse, Auchinairn Road, Bishopbriggs (Adam Steedman Ltd)	Two Ideal 39 K.O. oil-fired boilers (31 feet brick chimney)
Kirkfield & Wooddean Church, Bothwell	One Potterton oil-fired boiler.
Directorate Workshop, Chapelhall (Forrestry Commission)	One oil-fired boiler (30 feet chimney)
Blocks 12, 13 and 14 Carfin Industrial Estate	Three "E" Type Demipac oil-fired boilers. (Three 30 feet steel chimneys)
Coshneuk, Millerston (9th District Council)	One 24 K.O. Britannia Boiler (30 feet chimney)
Further Education Centre, Carfin (L.C.C. Education Committee)	One coal-fired boiler automatically stoked. (35 feet steel chimney)

In this County Deposit Gauges and S.O.2 Instruments have been set down for a number of years at different sites and valuable information has been obtained in an effort to assess the conditions in various industrial areas. A summary of the information obtained during 1961 is contained in the following tables:-

# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

## DEPOSIT GAUGES

Results of Monthly Observations expressed as Tons per square mile.

	WINTER			SUMMER						WINTER		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Decr.
BAILLESTON I.D. S.D.	11.76 7.88	13.93 8.04	22.40 5.71	13.18 5.51	15.64 4.94	18.88 5.10	19.24 5.16	16.82 7.86	11.50 6.76	10.98 8.93	12.31 7.72	9.83 9.27
BELLSHILL I.D. S.D.	7.00 7.15	6.50 7.54	10.73 3.81	10.64 7.74	22.42 4.49	23.45 3.27	16.50 2.80	8.93 3.20	16.50 5.73	6.90 5.62	10.12 5.68	4.77 6.46
BLANTYRE I.D. S.D.	8.81 8.41	7.24 6.43	9.17 4.52	8.87 5.51	8.04 4.07	6.54 3.42	5.02 4.23	5.08 4.35	6.63 5.46	4.85 8.63	4.70 5.25	7.65 7.25
BOGHEAD I.D. S.D.	.83 6.00	.54 4.10	1.48 3.70	1.20 2.76	1.88 3.60	1.28 2.73	1.53 3.07	1.21 2.92	1.63 3.95	.88 8.64	.72 3.11	.39 2.84
CAMBUSLANG I.D. S.D.	13.67 9.35	10.26 7.09	7.58 3.93	29.79 10.20	15.94 6.55	9.81 4.19	12.94 5.22	8.10 6.34	11.18 7.34	8.00 6.98	24.40 9.41	18.28 10.34
CARFIN I.D. S.D.	28.06 13.41	16.95 9.38	15.66 6.34	26.75 7.91	19.66 6.03	14.20 5.21	7.99 3.78	11.48 7.16	21.75 10.76	16.72 11.68	17.62 8.49	7.99 8.14
CARMYLE I.D. S.D.	55.37 15.12	65.16 16.40	89.68 15.18	36.40 8.21	37.47 6.71	44.60 6.77	43.94 8.34	49.40 11.58	48.45 9.93	42.58 8.92	43.40 6.75	31.40 5.34

I.D. Insoluble Deposit  
S.D. Soluble Deposit

# DEPOSIT GAUGES

SUMMARY SHOWING HIGHEST, LOWEST AND AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURES  
AND TOTAL SOLIDS FOR YEAR AT EACH STATION - EXPRESSED AS TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

	SUMMER MONTHS			WINTER MONTHS			YEAR	
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	TOTAL	AVERAGE
BAILLIESTON								
I.D.	19.24	11.50	15.87	22.40	9.83	13.53	176.47	14.70
S.D.	7.86	4.94	5.88	9.27	5.71	7.92	82.88	6.90
Total Solids			21.75			21.45	259.35	21.60
BELLSHILL								
I.D.	23.45	8.93	16.40	10.73	4.77	7.67	144.46	12.03
S.D.	7.74	2.80	4.53	7.54	3.81	6.04	63.49	5.29
Total Solids			20.93			13.71	207.95	17.32
BLANTYRE								
I.D.	8.87	5.02	6.69	9.17	4.70	7.07	82.60	6.88
S.D.	5.51	3.42	4.50	8.63	4.52	6.75	67.54	5.62
Total Solids			11.19			13.82	150.14	12.50
BOGHEAD								
I.D.	1.88	1.20	1.45	1.48	.39	.80	13.57	1.13
S.D.	3.95	2.73	3.17	8.64	2.84	4.73	47.42	3.95
Total Solids			4.62			5.53	60.99	5.08

DEPOSIT GAUGES - continued

	SUMMER MONTHS			WINTER MONTHS			YEAR	
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	TOTAL	AVERAGE
CAMBUSLANG								
I.D.	29.79	8.10	14.62	24.40	7.58	13.69	169.95	14.16
S.D.	10.20	4.19	6.64	10.34	3.93	7.85	86.94	7.24
Total Solids			21.26			21.54	256.89	21.40
CARFIN								
I.D.	26.75	7.99	16.97	28.06	7.99	17.16	204.83	17.06
S.D.	10.76	3.78	6.80	13.41	6.34	9.57	98.29	8.19
Total Solids			23.77			26.73	303.12	25.25
CARMYLE								
I.D.	49.40	36.40	43.37	89.68	31.40	54.59	587.85	48.98
S.D.	11.58	6.71	8.59	16.40	5.34	11.28	119.25	9.93
Total Solids			51.96			65.87	707.10	58.91



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

LEAD PEROXIDE CANDLESMilligrams S.O.<sub>3</sub>. per 1,000 Square Centimetres per day.

STATION	WINTER			SUMMER						WINTER		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Novr.	Decr.
BAILLIESTON	11.3	8.3	7.9	6.5	6.2	5.5	5.7	6.2	4.6	6.7	10.4	12.8
BELLSHILL	9.2	7.9	6.7	4.1	4.0	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.8	5.2	6.2	10.1
BLANTYRE	7.4	5.5	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.7	6.5	9.5
BOGHEAD	4.8	2.4	1.4	2.6	3.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.8
CAMBUSLANG	14.4	8.7	7.9	8.5	7.9	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.4	7.7	13.1	17.6
CARFIN	7.0	8.5	7.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	3.6	4.9	5.6	6.2	6.8	7.5
CARMYLE												
Police Station	21.7	22.1	22.9	10.0	11.6	18.2	15.0	20.2	12.9	14.6	14.9	14.9
Welfare Institute	15.6	9.6	10.4	7.8	6.7	4.4	6.6	6.1	4.5	8.0	8.9	16.3
CLELAND		10.6	11.9	5.7	6.1	9.0	6.0	8.3	6.3	9.0	11.2	11.4

Action taken during the year involved investigations and enquiries into many different sources of pollution, e.g. Iron Works, Steel Works, Coke Oven Plants, Gas Producer Plants, Colliery Spoil Banks, Electricity Power Stations, Cement Works, Metal Powder Factory, Aluminium Smelting Works, Pithead Baths, District Heating Plant, Schools, Tomato Houses, Preserve Works, etc., etc.

Specific instances of a number of these pollutions are noted in the subsequent paragraphs:-

Blantyre.- Complaints were received from householders in the Wheatlandhead Housing Scheme, Blantyre, regarding very heavy and frequent discharges of black smoke from an adjacent nursery. Investigation revealed that the smoke was being produced by a mobile boiler used for the purpose of raising steam to sterilise the soil in the greenhouses. Warnings were given to the owner of the nursery and the operator concerned that the production of black smoke in such continuous volumes constituted an offence under the Clean Air Act, 1956

The chimney at the aluminium smelting plant, owned by Messrs. Charles W. Ireland & Son, Burnbank, was also kept under observation, and a warning against the undue emission of black smoke had to be given on one occasion during the year.

Ferniegair.- An asphalt plant west of Ferniegair in the High Parks has been the subject of complaint of emission of fine dust. At the end of the year, the firm were having dust arresting plant added to their works. The plant is forward and water supply is now available but the provision of electricity is holding up the scheme.

County Highways Department's Asphalt Plant at Carfin.- After the installation of the standard type of dust extraction equipment it was found that owing to the nature of the materials used at the plant, a considerable quantity of dust was still being discharged into the atmosphere resulting in complaints from the adjoining proprietors. Approval was given to instal a special type of water sprinkling apparatus to completely eliminate the dust discharged and this work was completed by November. This additional equipment appears to have eliminated the discharge of the dust but further observations will be carried out during the summer as this is the period when the discharge is more noticeable.

Coltness Cement Works, Newmains.- Only one complaint was received about fall-out from the above works during the year. A resident in the School Road, Morningside area complained about an increase in pollution. The matter was investigated and taken up with the Works Manager. The complaint was due to faulty filter bags and the firm had run out of replacements. The matter was soon rectified.

The following table shows the monthly results of analysis of the contents of the standard deposit gauges over the year:-

Station	Lintmill Morningside
MONTH	Insoluble Solids
January	7.20
February	6.79
March	6.40
April	7.03
May	8.82
June	12.67
July	13.60
August	10.55
September	12.00
October	9.91
November	5.83
December	4.20

Blackridge Quarry, Westcraigs.- No complaints were received during the year. A further plant has now been erected, an improved type similar to that already in operation. This plant is also served by its own Roto-Clone Hydrostatic precipitator. At the end of the year trial runs had been made and the plant should be fully operational early in 1962.

Tam's Loup Quarry, Harthill.- Several complaints were received during the year, again from one source only. On investigation it was discovered that the firm had installed a further asphalt plant, a Pegson Vibau, to enable them to meet the demands of a contract involving the new B.M.C. Factory at Bathgate. Unfortunately the usual teething troubles were experienced. These early troubles were more or less overcome by the end of the year, but since pollution only occurs during dry weather with an Easterly wind, little chance of truly assessing the situation has arisen.

Further improvements were made during the year to screening of the preliminary crushing plant — the end portions of the scalping screen house have now been blocked in. Much of the dust escaping from this house has now been eliminated.

The wet spraying system, mentioned in last year's report, continues to operate with some success. The human element, however, can affect the effectiveness of this system, if routine attention to the jets is neglected.

Neuchatel Asphalt Works, Downiebrae Road, Farme Cross.- Following the installation of Multi-clone Grit Arresting Equipment, bag filters and a bulk storage tank for lime supplies during 1960 inspections were again made from time to time during 1961 in order to determine whether these measures were satisfactory in preventing emission of smoke and



dust from these Works. No undue emissions were noted in the course of these inspections and no complaints were received from nearby residents during the year. If the plant continues to be operated in a satisfactory manner and a close supervision is maintained over yard operations, there should be little cause for complaint.

Eastfield Quarry, Cambuslang.- Complaints were received regarding the emission of black smoke and fumes from a scrap yard in this locality. It was found that this was caused by the burning of old motor vehicle bodies before dismantling them by oxy-acetylene burning. Approach was made to the owner of the site and the firm concerned finally disposed of all the materials and removed from the area.

Downiebrae Road, Farme Cross.- A similar complaint was dealt with in this area where old vehicles were being burned out at the roadside and some had actually encroached on to the cobbled surface of this private street. The practice was discontinued and all the old vehicles removed.

Clyde Place, Halfway.- Attention was directed to a complaint of atmospheric pollution by dust in this street. This was found to be mainly due to spillage from vehicles engaged in the removal of material from the Brandy Bing. In dry weather, the spillage was quickly ground down by the passage of vehicles resulting in clouds of dust being raised from the surface of the roadway. The matter was referred to the County Road Surveyor and the firm concerned was warned regarding the overloading of vehicles. As a result, the position has greatly improved.

Colvilles-Clugston, Clyde Slag Works, Tollcross.- A number of visits were paid to these Works regarding continued serious emission of fine dust from the crushing plant. As a preliminary measure, a fine water spray unit has been installed to trap dust emission at the primary dumping point where the material for crushing is discharged from transporting vehicles. This plant is not yet in full operation and its efficiency has yet to be determined. It is known, however, that much depends on the temperature of the incoming slag from Clyde Iron Works. If this is too hot, the fine spray immediately is vaporised on coming into contact with the dust particles and is, therefore, of practically no assistance in these circumstances in preventing dust emission. The matter is still under observation.

Clydebridge Works, Cambuslang.- Complaint was received regarding emission of red oxide from a chimney in these Works. Observation revealed a red discharge of varying density which, at times, lasted for a few hours. On enquiry being made at the Works it was found that the firm was conducting a further series of experiments in blowing oxygen through a furnace in an endeavour to obtain a faster and more economical melting process and that the experiments had been authorised by the Alkali Inspector. Assurance was given that, while the experiments were being conducted, careful attention would be paid to atmospheric conditions in order to ensure that any emission would be carried away from the nearby populated areas of Rutherglen and Cambuslang.

Tube Works, Tollcross.- The old "German" boiler at a works in Tollcross, from which smoke emissions were heavy, was replaced by a

Steam Packaged Boiler, fired with oil. Final plant tests were being undertaken till late in 1960, after which the boiler was put into full commission. Intermittent emissions of low level smoke from the two mobile cranes operating within the above works caused complaints from private householders. The Works Engineer in charge of plant undertook to investigate the possibility of using less smoky fuel, together with improvements to the cranes, and since these matters received attention the complaints have not recurred.

Clydesmill Power Station, Cambuslang.- The Carmyle area has been kept under observation in connection with the emission of grit from the above plant. The greyish black deposits mentioned in previous reports can be clearly seen in all the areas of the village from River Road at the South to Inzievar Terrace at the North.

Aluminium Works, Baillieston.- Although the complaints arising from this source fall to be dealt with mainly by the Alkali Inspector for Scotland there is close liaison with this official and it has been arranged that any pollution noted will be investigated and the details forwarded for his information. Low level pollution has been greatly reduced at these works, and as a result of this together with other factors, no complaints were received during the year.

East Kilbride New Town.- The East Kilbride Westwood Smoke Control Area Order came into force on 1st June, 1961, and functioned without incident until the extremely cold spell of weather towards the end of the year when complaints were received that several householders were burning bituminous fuel. Two householders reported that they were unable to receive supplies of smokeless fuel from their usual coal merchant and a list of alternative suppliers was furnished to them.

It has been decided that warnings against the practice of burning bituminous fuels within the Westwood Smoke Control Area should be made through the medium of the local press and the East Kilbride Corporation news-letter. Should such warnings continue to be ignored consideration will require to be given to the taking of legal proceedings against the offenders.

Some success falls to be recorded in dealing with some of the black spots in the town, viz. the East Kilbride Junior Secondary School and the Parkhall Creamery. At the school automatic stokers were installed, and at Parkhall Creamery use of smokeless fuel was introduced. Unfortunately the District Heating Plant at Lindsay Road, East Kilbride, continued to emit on occasions an undue quantity of smoke and grit, despite intimation to the Development Corporation.

Complaints were received of emissions of black smoke from the boiler chimney of Maxwellton Primary School, East Kilbride, during the extremely cold spell of weather at the end of the year. This is a modern school and automatic stokers have been installed, but investigation revealed that, on occasions, hand firing had been resorted to in order to boost the heating. Warnings against this practice were given to the operator concerned, and the County Architect was notified.

Observations carried out revealed very heavy discharges of black smoke from the main boiler chimney at Hairmyres Hospital. The boiler



plant at this hospital is incapable of meeting the demands made upon it during peak periods without the creation of black smoke so long as the present methods of hand firing are employed. It is to be regretted that the proposed scheme of renovation has been abandoned due to the cost involved, but the Hospital Authorities have given an undertaking that automatic stokers will be installed.

The bacon factory at Brancumhall, East Kilbride, owned by Messrs. J.W. Galloway Ltd., again proved a source of trouble, as complaints were received from householders in the Calderwood Scheme on a number of occasions regarding the emission of black smoke from the boiler chimney. It is, however, the intention of the firm to change over to oil-firing and it is confidently expected that this new development will remove all cause for complaint.

Tomato-houses: Soil Sterilisation.- Regular visits to tomato-houses were continued in an effort to reduce the output of smoke from the steaming equipment, most prevalent during soil-sterilisation operations between the months of November and February. During the year a leaflet prepared by the Department of Health was issued to all tomato-growers in the area, and while the same old argument, viz. the unavailability of suitable fuel, was put forward by the persons concerned, it is hoped that the leaflet may go some way to awaken the tomato-growers to their responsibilities.

Smoke Control Areas.- A report for submission to the County Council on the introduction of Smoke Control Areas throughout the urban districts of the County is almost completed. This report suggests that consideration be given to the appropriate surveys being carried out covering some 20 proposed Smoke Control Areas affecting a population of approximately 38,000 dwellinghouses during the years 1962/1972 and from 1972 onwards a further 11 areas affecting approximately 28,000 dwellings. There is no doubt that such a scheme would go a very long way in solving the problem of smoke pollution from domestic premises. It will, however, be a long and arduous task but will undoubtedly be worthwhile.

## BURNING COLLIERY SPOILBANKS

Douglas Colliery, Douglas Water.- Water spraying at the burning bing at this colliery was continued during the year, and while the fire has still not been extinguished, the emission of smoke has been kept to the minimum.

Colliery Refuse Bing, Coalburn.- Towards the end of the year, fire broke out in an old colliery refuse bing to the west and adjacent to Coalburn Road, Coalburn, the resultant fumes and smoke causing considerable complaint from the nearby residents. The issue as to ownership and responsibility was somewhat confused, hinging on a legal technicality as to whether the National Coal Board or Caprington Estate was the responsible authority.

Intimations in terms of the Public Health Act were served on both parties and ultimately, after a lapse of some weeks, the fire having

meantime had the opportunity of establishing itself, remedial measures were put in hand by the National Coal Board. These measures involved the cutting of channels around the bing in an effort to isolate the burning area, and thereafter digging out and spreading the burning material, at the same time spraying with water.

While these operations were continued, the opening up of the various cuttings through and around the bing had the effect of accelerating combustion, and what had been a smouldering heap became a real burning bing with flames showing at several points. Although this resulted in a slight diminution in the quantity of smoke and fumes, there was actually no real improvement in the position, so far as the adjoining householders were concerned, by the end of the year.

Bailliesmuir Bing, Newmains.— A few complaints were received during the early part of the summer about red ash from the burning bing, known as Bailliesmuir Bing, Newmains. Some householders in the Council scheme on the East side of the bing were troubled with pollution in their houses from red ash. At this time the bing was being removed. Presumably in the dry weather removal operations created clouds of hot fine dust, which readily became wind-borne. An approach was made to the new owners, William McCulloch (Craigneuk) Ltd., who have co-operated with the Department in an effort to minimise this complaint. At the end of the year a large portion had been removed.

## DAIRIES

The period under review was the first full year of operating the new administrative arrangements arising from the Organisation and Methods Consultants' Report. Difficulties were experienced in overtaking the work of the milk officers with one fewer member in their ranks and a further reduction and interruption caused by staff changes. Every endeavour was made to give adequate attention to the various registered farm and dairy establishments and a letter was sent to all producers warning them of the dangers of repeated failing samples, particularly since all licences expired at the end of the year.

A number of farms gave up the production of milk in 1961 and at the end of the year there were 1,008 dairy herds in the County area, the total quantity of milk from which amounted to 29,988,294 gallons. As reported in previous years, not only is this milk utilised for local needs but large quantities are despatched to creameries in the Glasgow and Edinburgh districts, while a certain amount comes in from adjoining Counties to Lanarkshire Creameries.

The rate at which bulk tanks were being introduced slowed down considerably during the year although another 13 tanks were added to the 69 already in operation. The following table gives the number and capacity of tanks in use at the end of the year.

	<u>Capacity in gallons</u>								<u>Total</u>
	80	125	175	200	250	300	350	400	
No. of Tanks	1	3	32	6	25	5	7	3	— 82

Altogether six road tankers collect milk from farms with bulk tanks, four of the tankers operating from headquarters in Lanarkshire and another two from the Glasgow Area. Two other tankers brought supplies to a County Creamery from the area of an adjoining authority.

Routine visitation of farms again revealed a number of disconformities with the Dairy Byelaws and these were directed to the attention of the dairymen concerned. Repair and renovation of dairy premises is a never-ending operation and altogether 18 steadings were dealt with in this connection during the year. In addition new or extended byres were provided at the following dairy farms:-

Wellriggs,	Carluke
Cockridge	Carstairs
Ladehead	Kirkmuirhill
High Hook	Strathaven
Shaws	Larkhall
Chapel	Hamilton
Hazeldean	Stonehouse
Calderglen	East Kilbride
Lawmuir	East Kilbride

New dairy premises were constructed at Baads Farm, Blackridge, and Viewfield Farm, Bellshill.

A copy of the report by the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to prepare Model Dairy Byelaws was received during the year and the details were considered by the Health and Welfare Committee. The report endeavoured to condense and reduce certain structural requirements to general terms and with the object of achieving a uniformity of interpretation avoided such existing byelaw phrasing as "to the satisfaction of the Local Authority". The alternative terms suggested - e.g. "sufficient", "suitable", etc. - are not regarded as satisfactory substitutes and the structural requirements generally are considered to allow a much lower standard of buildings than has been achieved over the past 35 years with our existing byelaws. The County Council's comments on the model byelaws were therefore critical of the details and recommended many modifications.

The proposed model byelaws include recommendations permitting chemical sterilisation of dairy equipment and the Secretary of State commended the early adoption of those sections dealing with the washing and sterilising process in dairies. This suggestion involved the amendment of the existing Dairy Byelaws and the County Council approved of that procedure being carried out although at the end of the year the various formalities had not been completed. There is no doubt early recognition of chemical sterilisation as an alternative to steam is essential in view of its approval in England and for bulk tank treatment in Scotland, and particularly in the latter instance where two forms of sterilisation are performed at the same farm. The growing popularity of pipe lines has further intensified the demand by farmers for authority to be given to the use of chemicals for this purpose. Some of the premises, where such equipment is installed, were supervised last year by the West of Scotland Agricultural College officials and it was proved that the method was satisfactory under expert instruction. Towards the end



of the year meetings of farmers were held in certain localities at which talks were given by the College staff on the basic requirements and the technique necessary in chemical sterilisation. The audiences were left in no doubt about the dangers of following slipshod practices and using worn equipment with this method and were given some cold facts about the economics of chemical sterilisation and the labour and time involved. There was a distinct impression that the meetings had put a brake on the undue enthusiasm of producers for chemicals as a substitute for steam.

Further discussions took place at several farms on the question of the adoption of the cattle court and self-feed system for dairy cows and although much time was taken up with these meetings and many producers requested information on the standards required only a few brought their ideas to the stage of submitting plans. The County Council approved of 4 such plans during the year.

As reported in an earlier paragraph, there were fewer dairy farms in Lanarkshire at the end of the year and a table showing the number of registrations and types of licences held in each parish is given on the following page of this report. Briefly the relative figures so far as these affect producers are as follows:-

Total number of dairy farms in County	1,008
Number of these dairy farms fully registered and licensed to produce designated milk (i.e. Certified or T.T.)	1,008 or 100%

Registration.- The number of new certificates of registration granted by the Local Authority was 125 making a total of 1,331 registered dairies - 1,008 producers and 323 retailers only - at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing total are 36 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County Area.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PREMISES REGISTERED AND THE NUMBER OF  
DESIGNATED LICENCES IN EACH PARISH

PRODUCERS					RETAILERS ONLY					
No.	Parishes	Total Registered	Cert. Licences	T.T. Licences	Producers holding Dealers Licences	Total Registered	Ordinary only	Designated Licence Holders	Supplementary Licences	Pasteurisers
1.	Avondale	114	2	112	5	2	-	2	-	-
2.	Biggar	15	2	13	1	1	-	-	1	-
3.	Blantyre	14	-	14	2	15	-	15	-	-
4.	Bothwell	35	1	34	5	60	1	56	3	2
5.	Cadder	38	3	35	9	29	1	24	4	2
6.	Cambuslang	12	3	9	2	28	-	28	-	1
7.	Cambusnethan	36	-	36	5	16	-	14	2	-
8.	Carlnke	50	-	50	3	9	3	6	-	2
9.	Carmichael	19	1	18	-	2	-	2	-	-
10.	Carnunnock	8	1	7	2	2	-	2	-	-
11.	Carnwath	62	1	61	5	5	-	4	1	-
12.	Carstairs	26	-	26	2	2	-	2	-	-
13.	Coulter	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Covington and Thankerton	8	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Crawford	3	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-
16.	Crawford John	11	-	11	-	1	1	-	-	-
17.	Dalserf	20	-	20	3	18	-	17	1	2
18.	Dolphinton	7	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-



19. Douglas	7	-	7	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
20. Dunayre	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. East Kilbride	79	5	74	7	20	2	18	-	-	1
22. Glasgow	-	-	-	-	10	-	7	-	3	-
23. Glassford	45	-	45	2	5	-	5	-	-	-
24. Hamilton	35	-	35	5	13	-	9	-	4	-
25. Lamington and Wandel	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Lanark	14	1	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Lesmahagow	129	2	127	4	5	1	4	-	-	1
28. Liberton	20	3	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. New Monkland	50	-	50	9	18	-	10	-	8	-
30. Old Monkland	7	2	5	3	23	-	19	-	4	-
31. Pettinahn	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Rutherglen	2	-	2	2	14	-	10	-	4	1
33. Shotts	55	-	55	8	18	-	17	-	1	2
34. Stonehouse	31	-	31	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
35. Symington	8	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Walston	8	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Wiston and Roberton	14	1	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLE COUNTY	1,008	32	976	100	323	12	275	36	14	

Designated Licences:- Details of the numbers of dealers' licences included in the table are as follows:-

<u>Dealers' Licences</u>	<u>No. of Licence Holders</u>	
Certified Milk	1	
Certified and T.T. Milk	1	
Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	10	
Sterilised, Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	2	
Certified and Pasteurised Milk	2	
T.T. Milk	43	
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	109	
Pasteurised Milk	107	275

Dealers' Supplementary Licences

Certified Milk	1	
Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	7	
Sterilised, Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	1	
T.T. Milk	14	
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	8	
Pasteurised Milk	5	36
		<u>311</u>

The following licences were granted during the year:-

<u>Producers</u>	<u>Producers Only</u>	<u>Producer/ Retailer</u>	<u>Total</u>
Certified	-	-	-
T.T.	23	-	23
	<u>23</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23</u>

Dealers

Certified	5
T.T.	24
Pasteurised	18
Sterilised	-
	<u>47</u>

Dealers' Supplementary	Nil
Licences suspended or revoked	Nil

Every dairy was visited by the Milk Officers during 1961 and the following table shows the number of visits made, viz:-

<u>At Farms</u>	<u>1961</u>
Routine Visits	3,816
Following unsatisfactory samples	2,025
Graded Licences	114
<u>Outwith Farms</u>	
Dealers	<u>610</u>
	<u>6,565</u>

The farm visits in the foregoing paragraph amount to a total of 5,955 or an average of 5.9 visits per farm. An additional 749 visits were paid to dairy farms by the staff of sanitary inspectors during 1961.

Milk Samples.- Graded milk is submitted to the Count and Coliform Test and Pasteurised milk to the Phosphatase and Coliform Tests.

The following table does not include samples taken under Food and Drugs legislation but shows the total number of samples of milk taken from all sources as a check on the cleanliness of the various supplies, viz:-

	At Farms			Outwith Farms		
	TOTAL	Disconform	Percentage Disconform	TOTAL	Disconform	Percentage Disconform
Graded	4,002	1,039	25.9	1,404	238	16.9
	GROSS TOTAL			5,406		
	Total Disconform			1,277		
	Percentage Disconform			23.62 (1960 - 22.95)		

The percentage of samples of milk failing to conform to the required standards shows an increase of 0.67 per cent over the figure for 1960.

The bacterial count of 4,002 of the graded samples taken at farms which number excludes samples taken for blood, etc. examination, can be classified into the following groups.

Count under 10,000	922	or	23.04 per cent
Count 10,000 to 30,000	1,341	or	33.51 per cent
Count 30,000 to 200,000	1,313	or	32.81 per cent
Over 200,000	426	or	10.64 per cent

This shows that the bacterial count in 56.55 per cent of the samples satisfied the standard required for Certified Milk and 89.36 per cent the bacterial standard for T.T. milk.

Sterility of Milk Bottles.- Considerable attention was paid during the year to sterility of milk bottles after washing and sterilisation.

Many defects were brought to light and advice given for their correction and of 139 bottles examined for sterility the results were as follows:-

Bottles Sterile	67
Slightly contaminated	20
Heavily contaminated	52
	<hr/>
	139

Coliform Bacilli were present in 17.

Scottish Milk Testing Scheme.- Under the above Scheme, large creameries and milk depots may appoint Milk Testers whose duty it is

to make a daily inspection of all incoming supplies for taste, smell and appearance, and a weekly test (Resazurin Test) for keeping quality.

Supplies which fail the daily Platform Test or the weekly Resazurin Test on two consecutive occasions are notified to the Local Authority of the producing area.

In Lanarkshire the procedure adopted is to have these complaints investigated within 48 hours. A report is then submitted on the general conditions prevailing at the farm and on the action taken with regard to the complaint. An outline from this report is sent to the complainer.

It has been found that the reports are appreciated by Creamery Managers and others interested as they at least show that the complaints have had prompt attention.

Generally speaking these complaints serve a useful purpose in drawing attention to those producers whose milking methods require more frequent supervision by the Milk Officers.

The number of complaints received from Creameries and Milk Depots during the year was 384.

It is worthy of note, however, that in approximately 41.4 per cent of the complaints received no defects were found at the producers' premises and samples of milk taken at the farms involved were found to conform to the required standard. Last year the percentage was 31.5.

Milk supplied to School Children.— Under the Milk in Schools Scheme, approximately 3,586 gallons of milk were consumed daily in the schools in the County and in the Burghs within the County.

97.7 per cent of this milk is pasteurised and the remainder is Certified or Tuberculin Tested.

Complaints from Headmasters received from time to time are fully investigated immediately and reports are made to the County Council and the Director of Education.

Twenty-seven such complaints were received by this Department and although these are not regarded lightly their number must be judged in perspective. Altogether 17,212,800 bottles of milk were supplied to schools throughout the area of the County Education Committee, which includes the schools in the various burghs. The complaints therefore represent one per 637,514 bottles of milk consumed.

170 samples of school milk were taken during the year - 74 at schools and 96 at dealers' premises before delivery to schools.

19 of these samples did not conform to the required standard.

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds.— By the Agricultural Act, 1937, the veterinary inspection of dairy herds was taken over by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland as from 31st March, 1938, and I am indebted



to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector for the following statement of the work carried out during the year:-

Herds registered	1,667
Herds inspected	1,069
Cows examined	44,356

### Biological Examination of Milk.

Tuberculosis.- During the year no samples of milk were submitted for Biological examination. The last positive result was obtained in 1949 and since 1950, 287 samples examined have all been negative.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.- No animals were dealt with under the above Order during the year.

Attested Herds Scheme.- As at 31/12/61 there were 1,667 Attested Herds in the County of Lanark, 1,008 of which were licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order. The remaining, 659 were not dairy herds and were, therefore, not registered. The scheme is supervised by the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture. During the year, reactors to the Tuberculin Test were found in 15 herds — the total number of reactors being 38.

The approximate number of dairy animals housed in registered byres was 20,664.

Exempted Premises.- There are 343 farms or holdings throughout the County area where milk cows are kept but the premises are exempt from registration under the terms of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914. The approximate number of cows in such premises was 515.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders.- In respect of applications for designated licences 129 score cards were completed in connection with the condition of the various premises involved.

Burgh of Biggar.- The registered milkshop within the Burgh for bottled milk only, continues to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Burgh of Lanark.- There are six registered retailers of milk in the Burgh and the premises were found to be kept in satisfactory order.

### ICE CREAM

The following table shows the position in respect of premises registered in accordance with the requirements of the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>
Number of Certificates of Registration in force at 31st December, 1961.	117	199



	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>
Number of applications for registration considered during 1961.		
(i) Number granted	5	34
(il) Number refused	Nil	Nil
(lil) Number withdrawn by applicant	Nil	Nil
Number of Certificates of Registration cancelled during 1961	3	13

#### Exempted Premises

Landward Area	260	-
Biggar (Burgh)	3	-
Lanark (Burgh)	10	-

Routine inspections of ice-cream premises and vehicles were carried out during the year when the usual types of contravention were encountered, viz.- storage of unauthorised goods in manufacturing apartment, absence of soap and towel on vehicle, and failure to have name of trader inscribed on vehicle. The complaints were all directed to the attention of the persons concerned.

In one instance a vendor was found selling bulk ice-cream from an unregistered vehicle hired out to him by a large ice cream firm manufacturing on a national scale. The practice of hiring out vans is quite common, even among smaller firms, and insistence is made in such cases that the vendor must register the vehicle in his own name. In the case referred to the vendor gave up business and the manufacturers thereafter decided to keep all the vehicles in their own name.

The first vehicle of the type incorporating mixing and freezing equipment was registered during the year and it would appear that the "soft ice cream" sold from these machines is becoming more popular.

One complaint received from a medical practitioner attributed an outbreak of gastro-enteritis to the consumption of ice-cream bought from the many itinerant vendors who sell their wares in the East Kilbride area. Samples were obtained from many of the vehicles but in all instances the bacteriological results proved negative.

### FOOD HYGIENE

The number of food premises of all kinds in the County of Lanark which are subject to the provisions of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, was as follows at the end of the year:-

Hotels	51
Catering Establishments (includes canteens, restaurants and cafes)	307
Bakehouses	70
Food Manufacturing or Processing Factories	14
Butchers' Shops	207
Grocers' Shops	707
Fishmongers' Shops	44
Fruiterers' Shops	80
Bakers' Shops	120
Confectioners' Shops	232
Public Houses (excluding Licensed Hotels)	239
Wholesale Food Distributors	4
	<u>2,075</u>

In addition there is a large number of mobile food shops operating within the County. Although these are subject to certain of the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, they do not require to be registered with the Local Authority and hence their actual number cannot be estimated, especially as many of them come from the City of Glasgow and the Burghs in and around the County.

While the present staff have still not been able to undertake the systematic inspection of all food premises, owing to the increased duties imposed on them by re-organisation of the Department and recent legislation, definite progress has been made. When plans are submitted for the erection, extension or alterations of food premises, opportunity is taken to ensure that not only the structural requirements but the equipment required to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations such as hot water supply, wash-up sinks and wash-hand basins are provided.

In addition Inspectors are often called in by the owners or occupiers of food businesses for advice and guidance on the requirements to bring the premises up to the standard of the Regulations or they find premises in the course of their inspections which are so unsatisfactory as to require immediate action. In one or other of these ways the following premises were dealt with during the year, viz:-

New hotels	2
New wholesale food warehouse	1
New bakehouses	2
Bakehouses improved	2
Bakehouses discontinued	9
Restaurant improved	1
Restaurant discontinued	1
New public house	1
Public houses improved	3
Butchers' shops improved	2
Grocer's shop improved	1

These figures, however, do not give the whole story of the food premises brought up to the requirements of the Regulations during the year. Most food traders are aware of these requirements through the

publicity given to the Regulations by the press and through their own trade channels and have gone ahead on their own account in giving effect to the improvements required. As they mostly concern items which do not usually require plans to be submitted for approval, such as the installation of hot water supplies, wash-hand basins, refrigerators, protective covering of foodstuffs from contamination and so forth, the extent to which food premises have been brought up either to the full provisions of the Regulations or some distance towards compliance therewith, cannot be accurately assessed until a complete survey of all food premises in the County has been carried out.

It is most desirable that such a survey should be made as soon as possible. The premises which should be dealt with first are those where food is actually prepared, such as restaurants, hotel kitchens, canteens and bakehouses where lack of a high standard of hygiene can have the most dangerous effects, and indeed cause an outbreak of food poisoning. The survey of bakehouses commenced last year, has been followed up. Not only have two new bakehouses been completed and two improved, but improvements are proceeding to many others. The nine bakehouses which closed down during the year were unsatisfactory premises where considerable expense would have been required to bring them up to the standard required by the Regulations.

The question whether mobile food shops should be registered by the Local Authority was raised during the year by the Food Hygiene Council, and my views on this question were submitted to the Association of County Councils. There are good reasons for not registering all food premises at present, owing to the work which would devolve on Local Authorities' staffs in surveying the premises and supervising the carrying out of the improvements required to fit them for registration, and the hardship which might be experienced by the owners of small food businesses who could not afford the cost of the improvements within a reasonable time.

There are, however, strong reasons why I consider registration of mobile food shops should be introduced now. One is the very fact of their mobility, which makes them more difficult to locate and supervise than static premises, especially where, as in Lanarkshire, they are very numerous. Moreover, many of them plying in the County come from neighbouring burghs and the places where their foodstuffs are obtained or stored are subject to supervision by another Local Authority. The second reason is that the present Regulations give rather inadequate control over mobile shops. Only Paragraph 30 relates specifically to vehicles, and of that paragraph sub-section 2 concerns vehicles from which food is served for immediate consumption, such as coffee bars and fish and chip vans, of which there are not a great number in the County. Sub-section 1 relates to every vehicle or stall used for the transport, storage, service or sale of food but merely states it shall be kept clean and in such a state of repair as will enable it to be effectively cleaned. Of course, the general conduct of a mobile food shop, being by definition a food business, is subject to the Regulations, but cannot within the confines of a mobile vehicle have all the facilities for cleanliness of personnel and equipment which are available in a static shop.



This is not to imply that all the mobile shops plying in Lanarkshire are unsatisfactory. Such inspections as have been carried out have revealed that many of them belonging to large multiple firms are of a very good standard in construction, protection of foodstuffs from contamination and provision of a wash-hand basin, soap and towels. There are, however, some of a poor type such as adapted old buses, operated by the one-man self-employed trader, where the cleanliness, especially in respect of the facilities, if any, for hand washing are far from satisfactory. Only by registration can such vehicles be certified as suitable for use as food businesses, and supervision ensured over the premises where the food stuffs are stored when not in the vehicle.

Shotts.- Mention might be made of an outbreak of food poisoning caused by the salmonella bacillus, which was more or less traced to a bakehouse in this area. The outbreak was naturally handled by the Medical Staff, but this Department co-operated in sampling matters, investigations and cleaning up operations. The bakehouse, which had previously been reported upon, could not be termed ideal nor could its site. Considerable improvement, however, had been achieved by the Department prior to the outbreak, but full co-operation from the persons involved was difficult of attainment. The seriousness of the situation was fully driven home and one hopes for the future that in this case a lesson has been learned albeit the hard way. The bacillus was in the products and some of the family engaged in the business were found to be carriers. The bakehouse was voluntarily closed for a period, pending thorough disinfection.

Harthill.- One outstanding example of modern renovation in this field must be mentioned in this report. As a result of negotiation by this Department plans were submitted by West Benhar Co-operative Society Ltd. for renovation of a butcher's shop and back premises in West Main Street, Harthill. The completed result is a shining example of modern premises with the Regulations as a guide.





### FOOD AND DRUGS

The following tabular statement shows the work carried out in the County Area and the Burghs of Biggar and Lanark and the type of samples procured, etc:-

DISTRICT	Inspections made	<u>Samples procured</u>			<u>Analysed</u>	
		Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Public Analyst	County Chemist
County Area	2,109	116	2,259	2,375	178	2,197
Burgh of Biggar	38	7	22	29	7	22
Burgh of Lanark	95	1	77	78	1	77
	2,242	124	2,358	2,482	186	2,296



The following table shows the nature and number of samples purchased for analysis and the number found adulterated.

Article	Number examined			Number Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
Milk Samples	3	399	402	3	13	16
Double Cream	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ice Cream	2	74	76	2	12	14
Milk Ice	-	5	5	-	-	-
Carnation Milk	-	2	2	-	-	-
Dairy Cream	-	2	2	-	-	-
Danish Cream	-	2	2	-	-	-
Condensed Milk	-	1	1	-	-	-
Condensed Skimmed Milk	-	1	1	-	-	-
Whisky	35	-	35	-	-	-
Rum	1	-	1	-	-	-
Mince	31	832	863	4	77	81
Link and Slicing Sausage	52	935	987	4	85	89
Sauage Meat	-	5	5	-	-	-
Sandwich Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tomato Ketchup	-	6	6	-	-	-
Tomato Soup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Shredded Suet	-	2	2	-	-	-
Minced Chicken	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Paste	-	2	2	-	-	-
Fish Cakes	-	4	4	-	1	1
Black Pudding	-	2	2	-	-	-
Salmon Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mayonnaise	-	3	3	-	-	-
Sauce	-	2	2	-	-	-
Vinegar	-	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee	-	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee and Chicory	-	-	-	-	-	-
Easence	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream Bun	-	1	1	-	-	-
Loaf	-	1	1	-	-	-
Baking Powder	-	1	1	-	-	-
Self-raising Flour	-	6	6	-	-	-
Flour	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dates	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jelly Crystals	-	4	4	-	-	-
Table Jelly	-	1	1	-	-	-
Olive Oil	-	2	2	-	-	-
Camphorated Oil	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pepper	-	3	3	-	-	-
Mixed Spice	-	2	2	-	-	-
Cream of Tartar	-	1	1	-	-	-
Marmalade	-	1	1	-	-	-
Honey	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jam	-	4	4	-	-	-
Butter	-	7	7	-	-	-
Margarine	-	10	10	-	-	-
Meat Pies	-	6	6	-	-	-
Potted Meat	-	2	2	-	-	-
Cheese Spread	-	2	2	-	-	-
Mustard	-	2	2	-	-	-
Cinnamon	-	2	2	-	-	-
C/Fwd.	124	2,349	2,473	13	188	201

Article	Number examined			Number Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
B/Fwd.	124	2,349	2,473	13	188	201
Ground Ginger	-	1	1	-	-	-
Glycerine	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gregory's Powder	-	3	3	-	-	-
Eucalyptus Oil	-	1	1	-	-	-
Iodine	-	3	3	-	-	-
	124	2,358	2,482	13	188	201

One hundred and twenty-four samples were taken formally. Results of all non-genuine samples were reported to the County Council. The following table indicates the action taken.

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action Taken
9, 10 & 11	T.T. Milk	20th February, 1961.	Plea of Guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 19th April, 1961. Fined £20.
12	Sliced Sausage	27th March, 1961.	Plea of Guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 8th May, 1961. Fined £2.
40	Mince	6th July, 1961.	Plea of Guilty at Glasgow Sheriff Court on 18th August, 1961. Fined £1.
47	Sliced Sausage	21st July, 1961.	Plea of Guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 11th September, 1961. Fined £3.
50	Mince	25th July, 1961.	Plea of Guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 26th September, 1961. Fined £5.
56	Sliced Sausage	27th July, 1961.	Plea of Guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 26th September, 1961. Fined £2.
64	Mince	19th September, 1961.	Plea of Guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 15th November, 1961. Fined £5.

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action Taken
76	Link Sausages	12th October, 1961.	Plea of Guilty at Glasgow Sheriff Court on 1st December, 1961. Fined £8.
92	Ice Cream	25th October, 1961.	Cautionary Letter sent by County Clerk on 8th November, 1961.
104	Mince	16th November, 1961.	Plea of Guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 4th December, 1961. Fined £1.
123	Ice Cream	18th December, 1961.	Cautionary Letter sent by County Clerk on 8th January, 1962.

Sweet Milk.- As the bulk of milk sold in the County is Designated only one informal sample of Sweet Milk was procured for analysis and was found to be genuine.

Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951-52.- 401 samples of Designated milk were obtained. Of these 16 showed slight deficiencies and were all resampled. As a result 3 official samples of T.T. milk obtained were found to be Adulterated by the addition of water. The producer was brought to Court and was fined £20.

Control of Milk to School Children.- The bottled milk delivered to schools in the County was again regularly sampled. In this connection 76 bottles were submitted for Chemical examination and 74 for Bacteriological examination. Of these 13 failed to comply with the Bacteriological standard while one failed on Chemical examination. In each instance the distributors concerned were visited and their methods and equipment examined and general advice given as to the best methods of overcoming the deficiencies observed. Incoming milks to the various distributors of school milks were also regularly sampled and submitted for examination in the Chemical Laboratory. In all cases these samples were found to be of good quality.

Ice Cream.- 74 samples of Ice Cream and 5 samples of Milk Ice were purchased and submitted for Chemical and Bacteriological examination. 19 of the Ice Cream samples showed a high Bacterial content, while 12 fell below the 5% fat content required by the Regulations. The 5 samples of Milk Ice were found to satisfy the fat content of 2.5%. 2 formal samples of Ice Cream were obtained both of which fell below the 5% fat content. In each case as the deficiency was small, a cautionary letter was sent by the County Clerk to the Vendor concerned and further official samples will be obtained at an early date.

Butter.- 7 samples of butter were obtained, all of which were found to be genuine.

Margarine.- 10 samples of margarine were obtained and on examination were found to be genuine.

Whisky.- 35 samples were obtained, all of which were found to be genuine. In addition a sample of Rum was obtained. This also was found to be genuine.

Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations (Scotland) 1925. 1,855 samples of Mince, Sausage or Sausage Meat were obtained from Butchers for examination for the presence of Preservative. Of these 77 samples of Mince and 85 samples of Sausages were found to contain excessive amounts of Preservative. In consequence return visits were made to the Vendors concerned and official samples purchased. This resulted in 8 successful prosecutions and fines ranging from £1 to £8 were imposed.

Labelling of Food Order.- No contraventions were detected during the year.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.- 190 inspections were made. All samples purchased were found on examination in the Chemical Laboratory to comply with the standard laid down by the British Pharmacopoeia.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.- No contraventions were detected during the year.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.- 7 samples of Fertilisers were obtained for submission to the Agricultural Analyst along with the relative invoices. These were reported as genuine.

## SHOPS ACT, 1950

146 Contraventions of this Act were detected. These consisted of (a) failure to close on the weekly half-holiday; (b) the sale of non-exempted goods; (c) contraventions in mobile shops; and (d) failure to exhibit notices.

The number of mobile shops continues to increase and although there is a distinct improvement in many of the modern vans now on the road there are still many others, either older vehicles or converted machines, which cannot possibly be considered as satisfactory.

The following table shows the number of inspections, etc. and contraventions detected.



Inspections of localities	380
Visits to shops, etc.	1,106

#### Contraventions

Failure to close; Weekly half-holiday and under Closing Orders	2	
Sale of non-exempted goods	2	
Street trading	28	
Failure to give assistants proper intervals for meals	-	
Failure to give assistants afternoon off weekly	-	
Employing young persons over 16 years and under 18 years more than 48 hours per week	-	
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of Act	<u>114</u>	<u>146</u>

### STREET TRADERS

The premises used for the storage of various foodstuffs within the County area by operators who conduct business as Street Traders in the City of Glasgow, under licence from the Corporation, were again the subject of inspection. In all 52 stores were inspected, and of these 48 were found to be satisfactory and 4 were reported as unsuitable. The arrangement by which the Sanitary Inspectors in Lanarkshire inspect such storage premises ensures that no loop-holes are available to permit traders to operate from premises which could not comply with the special provisions in force within the City.

### UN SOUND FOOD

During the year there were 3,123 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored and seizures amounting to 16,652 lbs. of foodstuffs were made by the Sanitary Staff.

Most of the meat was sent to a knackery for the extraction of fats, etc. and a quantity was salvaged for pig feeding. The remainder of the foodstuffs was buried or burned.

Contamination of Bottle of Pale Ale.— A partly filled bottle of 'Pale Ale' was handed in at this office by a member of the public, complaining that the drink smelled and tasted of disinfectant.

The County Analyst analysed the contents of the bottle and from his report it was evident that the complaint was similar to the contaminated 'Still Orange' referred to in last Annual Report. The bottle had been used to hold a phenolic disinfectant and the rubber washer and stopper had become contaminated. The matter was referred to the Brewers for their attention.

Mouldy condition of Sausage Rolls.— Four sausage rolls in a mouldy condition were handed in to this office by a member of the public. The



The complaint was referred to the suppliers for observations and after some delay they replied that there appeared to have been some discrepancy on the information given to this Department by the retailer regarding the date of purchase from the manufacturer. In view of the lapse of time between the complaint and the manufacturers' reply, I was of the opinion that little could be gained by pursuing this point further.

The manufacturers were thereafter asked if retailers could not be advised on the details of the coding stamped on their goods and/or the number of days they consider such foodstuffs should be offered for sale. The reply received was that this request was under consideration at present and at a later date the Local Authority would be advised of the decision but at the end of the year no such information had been received.

Contamination of Chocolate Biscuit.- Complaint was received from the Chief Public Health Inspector, Southend-on-Sea, that a resident in his area had found a fly embedded in the chocolate covering of a caramel wafer manufactured at a factory in Lanarkshire. The factory was inspected and found free of any fly infestation, preventative measures being taken from time to time to secure this.

Tabular statement showing unsound food (other than carcase meat found unfit at Slaughterhouse examinations) seized under Section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

# CANNED AND PACKED FOODS

		Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
2,164	Tins	Meat Products	2	19	3	2	14
480	Tins	Beans and Peas	-	4	3	3	6
2,853	Tins	Fruit	1	11	-	6	6
916	Tins	Soup and Vegetables	-	6	2	12	5
387	Tins	Milk and Cream	-	-	3	-	8
523	Tins	Fish	-	1	3	24	10
210	Tins	Fruit Juice	-	-	7	26	8
4	Tins	Fruit Preserves	-	-	-	2	-
339	Tins	Pudding	-	2	-	25	-
64	Tins	Spaghetti	-	-	1	13	12
1	Tin	Tomato Paste	-	-	-	1	14
11	Tins	Syrup and Treacle	-	-	-	15	-
5	Tins	Sauce	-	-	-	8	1
1	Tin	Cheese	-	-	-	-	4
1	Tin	Sago	-	-	-	-	15
4	Tins	Cooking Fat	-	-	-	2	12
3	Tins	Coffee	-	-	-	-	10
2	Tins	Frozen Egg	-	-	1	1	12
7	Tins	Egg Custard	-	-	-	1	15
1	Tin	Barley	-	-	-	-	15
162	Packets	Meat Products	-	-	2	7	15
163	Packets	Beans and Peas	-	-	1	24	-
1	Packet	Fruit	-	-	-	-	8
87	Packets	Soup and Vegetables	-	-	1	3	14
68	Packets	Puff Pastry	-	-	-	20	10
294	Packets	Fish	-	-	3	8	-
31	Packets	Nuts and Raisins	-	-	-	6	6
24	Packets	Spinach	-	-	-	10	2
23	Packets	Pudding	-	-	-	6	10
430	Packets	Butter and Margarine	-	1	3	22	8
5	Packets	Potato Chips	-	-	-	2	-
5	Packets	Corn and Wheat	-	-	-	1	9
39	Packets	Cake Mixture	-	-	-	14	10
76	Packets	Cheese	-	-	-	23	4
3	Packets	Barbecue Sauce	-	-	-	-	12
50	Boxes	Potatoes	1	6	3	6	-
6	Jars	Meat	-	-	-	3	7
8	Jars	Fish	-	-	-	1	9
8	Jars	Jelly and Jam	-	-	-	7	4
1	Jar	Pickles	-	-	-	-	7
6	Jars	Coffee Essence	-	-	-	3	-
22	Bottles	Sandwich Spread	-	-	-	5	8
9	Bottles	Salad Cream	-	-	-	2	11
2	Bottles	Sauce	-	-	-	-	15
24	Bottles	Tea	-	-	-	2	-
124	Cartons	Cheese	-	-	1	2	3
19	Cartons	Ground Almonds	-	-	-	4	12
7	Cartons	Mixed Peel	-	-	-	1	12
18	Cartons	Cherries	-	-	-	4	8
9,691	Containers		7	2	1	14	3

### UNPACKED FOOD

Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Meat	-	2	2	1	14
Fish	-	2	1	3	2
Cheese	-	-	2	6	8
Butter	-	-	3	18	12
Grapes	-	-	-	2	-
	-	6	1	4	4

### BURIAL GROUNDS

The old churchyards and burial grounds throughout the County continue to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

No requests for interments in the closed portions of the Burial Grounds at Carnwath, Wilsontown, Leadhills, Old St. Brides, Douglas and St. Ninians' Stonehouse were received.

In August a letter was submitted to the appropriate Committee of the Sixth District Council, on behalf of the owner of certain lairs in Wrangholm Cemetery, New Stevenston, the lairholder being one of the persons granted the right of burial in the said Churchyard under an Order in Council. The lairholder questioned the previous findings that sufficient depth could not be obtained for any more interments in any of the lairs concerned.

The lairs in question were again probed in my presence and from the measurements obtained it was obvious the regulation depth of four feet from the surface of the ground to the upper surface of the coffin could not be obtained. The application was, therefore, refused.

## INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY STAFF

<u>GENERAL</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Nuisances	25,611
Dairies	749
Factories	604
Tents and Vans	324
Unsound Food	3,123
Pigstyes	66
Offensive Trades	30
Public Conveyances	1,970
Building Byelaws	2,864
Schools	17
Ice Cream Premises and Vehicles	134
Water Samples	195
Rag Flock	8
Drain Tests	2,203
Rats and Mice Infestation	1,430
Seasonal Workers' Premises	9
Food Hygiene	202
Food and Drugs	429
Clean Air	13
River Pollution	41
Scavenging	37,743
Unfit Dwellings	6,895
Overcrowded Dwellings	496
Sub-let Dwellings	127
Dirty Dwellings	70
Rent Act Certificates	1
Bugs, Beetles, etc. Infestation	240
Miscellaneous	5,849
	<hr/> <u>91,443</u> <hr/>

## CONCLUSION

At the completion of the penultimate year of my service and the issue of my last Annual Report as County Sanitary Inspector, I wish to record my thanks and appreciation to my staff, both inspectorial and clerical for their generous and efficient support and co-operation. I would also place on record my indebtedness to the members of the County Council past and present for the consideration shown in their personal contacts with my Department which are necessitated by the many aspects of local problems in general arising in their respective districts.

*Thomas B. Pollock*  
COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

County Sanitary Department,  
Beckford Street,  
Hamilton - 30th March, 1962.





COUNTY OF LANARK  
COUNTY SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

on

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE ETC.

FOR THE YEAR 1961

THOMAS B. POLLOCK, M.R.S.A., M.Inst. P.C.,  
*County Sanitary Inspector*



## PUBLIC CLEANSING - 1961.

### INTRODUCTION

This is a valedictory report in so far as I am concerned and it is a pleasure to record that during my term of office associated with the Collection and Disposal of Household Refuse in this County the changes have been so great that it is almost impossible in the space available to me to give more than a few sentences on the main improvements.

Twenty years ago the County Collection and Disposal of Refuse was dealt with principally by hired labour and horse haulage in 62 special scavenging districts. The gradual change since these days has resulted in there being now established one Department under central control and the Collection and Disposal of Household Refuse being carried out solely by direct labour with modern refuse collection motor vehicles.

Against something less than 40% of the population receiving the service in 1920 there is now almost 98%.

There are 390 employees in the Department operating with 73 vehicles which is a somewhat onerous responsibility of the County Sanitary Inspector considering the many other aspects of his Public Health duties.

There are many improvements still to be made in the service which I think can be safely left in the hands of my successor who will take over from me on my retiral at the end of the year.

### PRESENT SERVICE

In the Landward area of the County, there are approximately 95,457 occupied houses and of these 93,212 or 97.6 per cent are receiving a regular household collection service.

47 requests for a service with signed obligation to pay the appropriate assessments were received during the year from owners and occupiers of houses situated outwith the boundaries of the County Special Scavenging District. The obligations involved a total of 49 houses and one school and the refuse from these premises is now being collected and disposed of.

With the introduction of the five-day 42 hour working week at the beginning of the year, some anxiety was experienced due to the cleansing employees being unable to appreciate that they had to work a longer day in order to maintain a twice/weekly service. However, after the problems were explained to the employees and that the success of the Scheme depended entirely on their own efforts, it

operated fairly satisfactorily, although involving some changes in the days and areas of collection which, as anticipated, brought its usual crop of complaints, the main one being the unbalanced service. In some cases a period of 4 days elapses between collections.

The introduction of the Scheme has created a greater necessity for overtime working during periods of heavy sickness or absenteeism among employees, after the various Statutory holidays and in times of vehicle shortage due to mechanical breakdown, in order to ensure that the twice/weekly removal of refuse from premises is maintained.

On weeks when a Statutory holiday falls on a Monday and the main summer holiday period, i.e. Glasgow Fair, it is impossible to provide a twice/weekly service to every house and it is usually reduced to one collection only.

Payment in addition to the normal scavenging rate has been raised on a number of occasions over the past few years due to the enormous increase in the volume of "trade refuse" being uplifted from shops, especially in the large shopping centres in the New Town of East Kilbride, which is causing some concern, but has not so far resulted in any definite conditions being laid down.

The rateable value of the shops in the New Town is considerably higher than elsewhere in the County, with the result that the occupiers feel they are paying a much larger amount in money into the rating authority than other shops in the County and, therefore, should not be required to pay additional costs for any extra work involved in collecting excess shop refuse. However, the shopkeepers have been advised that their refuse in the main can be classified as "trade refuse" and is not, therefore, the responsibility of the Department to remove unless on a basis of charge. Nevertheless this Department collects most of the refuse from these shops now but I cannot guarantee maintaining such operations without additional charges being made.

In so far as collection of other "trade refuse" is concerned from factories etc. this is carried out on a payment basis dependent on the time and labour involved. The charges are - driver and vehicle 15/3d. per hour, loader - 5/- per hour.

Arrangements are being made to replace the two private contractors engaged in the removal and disposal of household refuse from Calderbank, Glengowan and Caldercruix next year. The service throughout the County will then be operated entirely by direct labour.

The following table shows the distribution of premises receiving the service throughout the County:-

District	Drivers	Loaders	Blm Boys	Within or										No. of receiving Service	Total No. of Premises emptied Per Week
				outwith	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of		
				C.S.D.	Houses	Shops	Factories	Schools	Hospitals	Halls	Hotels	Canteens	Offices		
FIRST	1	2	-	Within Outwith	647 229	28 3	8 1	6 4	- 1	- -	5 1	- -	- -	694 239	1,519 283
SECOND	3	10	-	Within Outwith	4,110 320	162 3	17 -	14 2	1 -	43 -	6 -	- -	17 -	4,370 325	8,968 344
THIRD	4	14	-	Within Outwith	5,575 503	266 9	47 -	13 12	3 2	36 2	8 -	3 -	16 -	5,967 528	13,046 665
FOURTH	5	22	-	Within Outwith	8,943 263	362 1	76 -	14 5	4 -	87 1	6 -	1 -	76 1	9,569 271	18,684 269
FIFTH	10	46	-	Within Outwith	14,063 123	318 2	102 3	19 4	- 1	33 -	3 -	13 -	65 -	14,616 133	27,589 174
SIXTH	8	40	-	Within Outwith	17,978 20	664 -	87 -	31 -	5 -	72 -	6 -	6 -	42 -	18,891 20	32,775 20
SEVENTH	5	22	-	Within Outwith	9,173 194	304 3	72 2	15 2	2 -	46 -	3 -	18 -	40 2	9,673 203	18,557 275
EIGHTH	6	24	5	Within Outwith	11,723 24	287 -	18 -	16 -	3 -	2 -	1 -	3 -	31 -	12,084 24	21,315 29
NINTH	12	55	-	Within Outwith	17,735 243	384 7	155 2	33 1	3 1	123 3	- 1	4 4	90 3	18,577 265	37,983 478
NINTH (Under Contract)				Within	1,296	33	5	4	-	8	-	-	14	1,360	2,760
TOTAL				Within	91,293	2,808	587	165	21	450	38	48	391	95,801	183,196
TOTAL				Outwith	1,919	28	8	30	5	6	2	4	6	2,008	2,537
GRAND TOTAL	54	235	5		93,212	2,836	595	195	26	456	40	52	397	97,809	185,733



## LABOUR

Recruiting labour presents at the moment no serious problem in this County due generally to the short time working prevailing in other industries, but retaining the suitable type is another story.

During the year 290 persons were engaged, of whom 157 remained with the Department at the end of the year. On the other hand 250 employees left the service during the same period, 74 having completed 12 months service or more. The remaining 176 left after varying periods of service. The number of employees engaged during the year represented 74.4 per cent of the total establishment and the number leaving during the year 64.1 per cent. This is an increase of 11.9 per cent and 8.6 per cent respectively from last year.

These figures indicate the difficulty experienced in retaining staff for the unattractive job of collecting household refuse and in my opinion the only incentive possible to counteract this drift of employees is increased wages.

The following table shows the rate of wages paid to employees in this County compared to the minimum as laid down by the Joint Industrial Council.

### CLEANSING PERSONNEL WAGES

DESIGNATION	Basic Wage	Dirty Money	After 13 weeks in service.	TOTAL.	J.I.C. TOTAL
Foremen	£ 11 17 6	£ - 12 -	-	£ 12 9 6	Not Stated
Squad Leaders (Drivers - Vehicles over 5 tons)	10 14 6	- 12 -	-	11 6 6	Not Stated
Squad Leaders (Drivers - Vehicles under 5 Tons)	10 10 10	- 12 -	-	11 2 10	Not Stated
Squad Leaders (Loaders)	9 18 -	- 12 -	£ - 2 -	10 12 -	Not Stated
Drivers of vehicles over two and not over five tons unladen weight	9 18 4	- 12 -	-	10 10 4	£ 9 18 4
Drivers of vehicles over five tons unladen weight and/or of 16 cubic yards and over	10 2 -	- 12 -	-	10 14 -	10 2 -
Loaders	9 5 6	- 12 -	- 2 -	9 19 6	9 12 6
Coupmen	9 5 6	- 12 -	- 2 -	9 19 6	9 12 6
Backcourt Sweepers	9 5 6 (Plus 5/6d. per week).	- - -	-	9 11 -	9 5 6

An additional 5/- per week is paid to drivers and loaders who are involved in emptying privy middens plus ¾d. per hour to drivers of vehicles with salvage trailers.

The County Council agreed to a recommendation that the wages of foremen be increased by 12/6d. per week from 6th December and that squad leaders receive an extra 12/6d. per week for additional responsibility to take effect from the date of their appointment.

An increase of 10/5d. per week to manual workers was also recommended by the Joint Industrial Council and approved by the County Council to take effect from 16th May, 1961.

The problem of lack of supervision was largely overcome at the end of the year when the County Council agreed to a recommendation that additional foremen be appointed for the Bishopbriggs, Carlisle, Larkhall and East Kilbride districts and that a squad leader be appointed for each team.

Generally the driver of the vehicle was appointed squad leader and bearing in mind the past relationship between drivers and loaders in certain areas, it may take some time for the loaders to re-adjust their attitude to the squad leaders and until this takes place the benefit of these appointments will not be fully appreciated.

The Direct Labour staff employed in connection with the County Special Scavenging District now comprises a personnel of 390. The following table shows the distribution of the staff within the Nine District Council Areas:-

DISTRICT	Drivers	Loaders	Boys	Coupmen	Public					TOTAL
					Salvage Workers	Backcourt Sweepers	Convenience Attendants	Watchmen	Foremen	
FIRST	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
SECOND	3	10	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	17
THIRD	4	14	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	23
FOURTH	5	22	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	33
FIFTH	10	48	10	3	5	1	-	-	1	78
SIXTH	8	47	-	2	7	-	2	-	1	67
SEVENTH	5	22	-	1	1	-	6	-	1	36
EIGHTH	6	30	5	2	1	3	-	1	1	49
NINTH	12	58	-	4	1	1	6	-	2	84
	54	253	15	16	17	5	23	1	6	390

The estimated population receiving a cleansing service in the County is 320,430. In other words there is one cleansing employee for every 822 inhabitants.

The refuse collection personnel are now responsible for the removal of household refuse from 185,733 receptacles.

The annual survey was again carried out during the year to determine the number of dustbins being emptied by the employees in each district which resulted as follows:-

The figure per day is calculated on 5 working days per week, and the figure per hour is calculated on loading time of 33 hours per week.

District	No. of Bins Emptied per week.	No. of Bins Emptied per man per week.	No. of Bins Emptied per man	
			Per day	Per hour
First	1,802	750	150	22.7
Second	9,312	931	186	28.2
Third	13,711	979	196	29.6
Fourth	18,953	861	172	26.9
Fifth	27,763	603	121	18.3
Sixth	32,795	820	164	24.8
Seventh	18,832	856	171	25.9
Eighth	21,344	806	161	24.4
Ninth	41,221	749	149	22.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>185,733</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>23.7</b>

The employees engaged in the Blantyre and East Kilbride areas embarked on strike action following upon the inauguration of the five-day working week for cleansing employees throughout the Service when they were instructed not to sign off prior to 4 p.m. each day. They had requested to be allowed to sign off duty on completion of their daily collection.



Union Representatives intervened on behalf of the employees but were informed that no change could be made to the position as the hours of employment had been made uniform in applying the five-day week, also that the Department had recently been inundated with complaints from tenants in the Blantyre area and especially the New Town of East Kilbride regarding the unsatisfactory cleansing service being provided.

The strike lasted for three days.

At the same time complaints were received from householders in East Kilbride who had been approached by cleansing employees carrying boxes for monetary gifts during the Festive Season and recording donations in a book. The complaints had been investigated and substantiated. The Fifth District Council expressed their dissatisfaction at such an occurrence and decided that the book be handed over to the District Clerk so that the collections could be returned to the donors together with their apologies. After the shop steward had agreed to undertake the handing over of the cash and book he suddenly left the service and the newly appointed shop steward intimated to the District Council that the employees now denied that any money had been collected and there were no books or cash to hand over. Finally the District Council reprimanded the employees concerned and warned all employees in the District that if there was a recurrence of this type of complaint the responsible persons would be liable to instant dismissal.

Strike action again followed in the same district later in the year when a driver was dismissed for misuse of a vehicle. Following representations made by the Union Agent, it was agreed to reinstate the driver concerned upon certain conditions laid down by the Department.

Maintaining staff still remains a problem which seems impossible to surmount and with scattered depots the task is made even more difficult. To the wrong type of man, the liberal sick leave allowed after only one year's service might tend to aggravate this difficulty. It has been noted that some men seem to fall sick just after their year is up and it is also strange the number of men who are sick for six weeks to the day and are then fit to resume work just before their sick pay expires. The sick pay scheme is admirable but appears to be too liberal for men who have given so little service to the County Council. Some form of graduated scheme would appear to be more fair to the County Council and its longer serving employees and might also ease the difficulty of staff shortages, usually at times when the work is heaviest.

During the year there were 3,692 man days lost for which medical certificates were produced and a total of £2,974.19. 7d. was expended on sick pay. This shows a decrease of 1,074 man days and £1,136.10. 8d. over last year.



Although it is gratifying to see a decrease from the previous year, nevertheless, the Department in trying to maintain its twice/weekly collection service has to employ on the minimum 23 temporary men in an effort to cover the sickness and absenteeism menace.

It is difficult to produce factual evidence of individual abuses of the Sick Pay Scheme but there is no doubt that the number of days absence under medical certificate have tended to rise since the condition that no payment shall be made to an employee in respect of the first three consecutive working days of each period of sickness provided that where in any case a continuous period of absence through sickness extends to 12 working days or more, sick pay at the appropriate rate shall be granted in respect of the first three days of that sickness.

It has always been felt that abuse of the Sick Pay Scheme has taken place from its inception and it is clear from the records that a general rise in the number of absences through sickness has occurred since the Second World War. The further increase in sickness over the past four years may be merely a continuation of that rise.

In order to give some idea of the total number of days absent through sickness on production of a medical certificate and the staff involved at the time, the following table gives details of these figures for the years mentioned:-

YEAR	Days Off Medical Certificate produced	Days Off Absenteeism	Total Sum expended on Sick Pay	Total Staff	Percentage of man-days lost
1952	2,511	2,169	£ 1,644. 8. 9	248	6.46%
1953	2,166	2,881	1,473. 2. 8	291	5.94%
1954	2,501	2,933	1,984.17. 9	293	6.35%
1955	3,040	2,513	2,350. 2.10	304	6.21%
1956	2,902	4,122	2,274. 2.11	332	7.24%
1957	4,380	4,405	4,082. 8. 7	334	9.03%
1958	3,969	3,456	3,303.10. 3	346	7.37%
1959	4,358	2,776	3,709.13. 9	350	7%
1960	4,766	3,717	4,111.10. 3	366	7.96%
1961	3,692	4,033	2,974.19. 7	390	8%

These figures show a decided rise from the year 1957.

Although it is felt that a minority of employees abuse the Scheme, where medical certificates are produced the responsible officer is not in a position to doubt the word of a General Medical Practitioner. The

opinion has been expressed openly by several employees that they cannot afford to lose the pay for the first three days and there is no doubt in many cases there would be hardship among those genuinely off duty. To suggest a solution which would prevent abuses and at the same time avoid penalising the good employees is somewhat difficult but some alteration to help at least to reduce the number of days off is most desirable.

The following table illustrates the increase in duration periods of sickness since the scheme's inception on 1st January, 1957.

#### TOTAL NUMBER OF SICKNESSES

Year	Over 12 days duration	Of 12 days duration	Of less than 12 days duration	Total Number of Manual Workers in Department
1955	70	10	268	249
1958	153	33	64	330
1959	168	35	51	331
1960	138	42	57	348

Details of the reported sicknesses for 1961 are as follows:-

	<u>Days</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Respiratory Disease	1,238	£ 1,176.19.10
Gastric Condition	504	390.19. 2
Rheumatic Conditions	311	237. 9.11
Injuries	572	393. 4.11
Ear, Nose and Throat	95	67. 6. 2
Skin Conditions	25	17.14.10
Strains and Sprains	490	347. 1. 7
Various Others	457	344. 3. 2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<u>3,692</u>	<u>£ 2,974.19. 7</u>

In addition, a further 4,033 man-days were lost through employees being off duty and not producing a medical certificate. This is an increase of 316 man-days from last year.

Details of the total man-days lost in Districts are as follows:-

DISTRICT	<u>No. of Days Absence</u>		Percentage of man-days lost
	Medical Certificate	No Medical Certificate	
FIRST	43	-	6%
SECOND	110	-	3%
THIRD	174	14	3%
FOURTH	371	471	10%
FIFTH	585	818	8%
SIXTH	364	1,241	10%
SEVENTH	377	310	8%
EIGHTH	590	394	8%
NINTH	1,078	785	9%

Altogether, the total number of man-days lost was 7,725 or 8 per cent of the total working days.

The number of man-days lost in each month of the year was as follows:-

MONTH	<u>No. of days Absence</u>	
	Medical Certificate	No Medical Certificate
January	406	461
February	510	399
March	525	370
April	235	327
May	244	394
June	185	300
July	201	240
August	205	296
September	213	295
October	316	356
November	373	270
December	279	324
TOTAL	3,692	4,033

Nature of Employment	<u>No. of days Absence</u>		Amount of Sick Pay Expended
	Medical Certificate	No Medical Certificate	
Foremen	-	2	-
Drivers	702	372	£ 712. -. 1
Loaders	2,673	3,538	2,044. 3. 5
Coupmen	68	13	64. 9. 9
Backcourt Sweepers	71	2	36. 6. 5
Bin Boys	93	101	59.11. 7
Salvage Men	46	5	35.17. 7
Public Convenience Attendants	39	-	22.10. 9
Garage Attendants	-	-	-

Altogether, the 7,725 days absence can be stated to be equivalent to the loss of five vehicles for a period of one year or, in other words, the area of the Seventh District Council (estimated population 32,972) being deprived of a cleansing service for the same period.

The same number of days absence can also be stated to be equivalent to each employee being off work for a period of 20 days in the year.

### VEHICLES

With the bulky content now very prominent in household refuse, the desirability of ensuring adequate full loads tends to emphasize the need for compression within the vehicle, and although certain vehicles operating the service at the moment have Powerpress fitments, the future policy of the Department in purchasing new vehicles will probably be of a type fitted with automatic compression.

This policy would reduce the bulk content problem and at the same time cut down the number of vehicles necessary in operating the cleansing service.

As usual no year could pass without having to encounter the hazard of mechanical breakdowns, but not to the same extent as was experienced in the previous year, the reason being the introduction of new vehicles into the Service all fitted with diesel engines which consisted of the following:-



Number Supplied	Make	Type
9	Shelvoke & Drewry	16/18 cubic yard "Fore and Aft" Tip
2	Karrier	25 cubic yard "Dual" Tip
2	Karrier	15 cubic yard "Dual" Tip
2	Karrier	12 cubic yard "Junior Dual" Tip

There are now only 12 refuse collection vehicles left in the service which are fitted with petrol engines.

Fifty-four vehicles were regularly engaged in the collection service, 1 engaged in the collection of kitchen waste, 3 lorries for providing ashes for refuse tips and delivering new dustbins, and 5 small vans used by the cleansing foremen. In addition, there are 9 spare vehicles in the fleet.

The types of these vehicles are as follows:-

	<u>MAKE</u>	<u>NO.</u>
Shelvoke & Drewry, 10 cubic yard, side loader (Petrol)		1
Shelvoke & Drewry, " " (Diesel)		1
Shelvoke & Drewry, 16/18 cubic yard, "Fore & Aft" (Petrol)		4
Shelvoke & Drewry, " " (Diesel)		16
Shelvoke & Drewry, " " with Powerpress (Diesel)		4
Karrier, 7 cubic yard, side loader (Diesel)		1
Karrier, 10 " " (Diesel)		2
Karrier, 12 " " "Junior Dual Tip" (Diesel)		4
Karrier, 15 " " "Dual Tip" (Diesel)		2
Karrier, 16 " " "Gibson Pendulum Body" (Diesel)		1
Karrier, 18 " " "Dual Tip" (Diesel)		2
Karrier, 25 " " "Dual Tip" (Diesel)		4
Dennis, 10 " Side Loader (Petrol)		8
Dennis, " " (Diesel)		9
Dennis, 18 " " "Paxit" (Diesel)		3
Dennis, " " "Dual Tip" (Diesel)		1
Albion, 16 " " "Gibson Pendulum Body" (Diesel)		1
Bedford, 3 ton Tipper Lorry		3
Commer, 8 cwt. Van		2
Austin, 5 cwt. Van		3



During the year this fleet, in traversing 499,470 miles used 58,348 gallons of petrol and diesel, the overall cost of which was £11,609.

The following table shows the total vehicle maintenance costs during the year:-

## REFUSE COLLECTION VEHICLES

DISTRICT	Repairs and Maintenance	Tyres and Tubes	Fuel Cost	Oils	Depreciation	Vehicle Costs	Standing Charges	Total	Loads	Mileage	Galls. of Fuel	Cost per mile	
												M.P.G.	Running TOTAL
FIRST ) SECOND) THIRD )	£ 798	£ 572	£ 1,025	£ 43	£ 948	£ 3,386	£ 486	£ 3,872	4,252	36,272	5,215	6.9	1/10.1d. 2/1.6d.
FOURTH	1,295	571	1,465	70	1,485	4,886	691	5,577	5,724	75,375	7,079	10.6	1/3.5d. 1/5.7d.
FIFTH	1,438	463	1,822	127	2,622	6,472	1,095	7,567	7,581	74,575	9,206	8.1	1/8.8d. 2/-3d.
SIXTH	1,904	384	2,013	56	1,376	5,733	771	6,504	7,780	56,163	10,167	5.5	2/-5d. 2/3.8d.
SEVENTH	1,152	500	1,293	72	1,440	4,457	553	5,010	5,675	52,915	6,558	8.1	1/8.2d. 1/10.7d.
EIGHTH	1,758	800	1,338	65	1,722	5,683	647	6,330	4,668	48,048	6,611	7.2	2/4.4d. 2/7.6d.
NINTH	1,391	287	1,949	58	3,032	6,717	1,170	7,887	9,902	74,235	9,849	7.5	1/9.7d. 2/1.5d.
TOTAL	9,736	3,577	10,905	491	12,625	37,334	5,413	42,747	45,582	417,583	54,685	7.6	1/9.4d. 2/-5d.
LORRIES	217	100	230	10	444	1,001	186	1,187	-	20,645	1,257	16.4	11.6d. 1/1.8d.
KITCHEN WASTE	84	41	140	3	144	412	62	474	-	11,179	699	16	8.8d. 10.1d.
FOREMENS' VANS	490	102	334	12	300	1,238	215	1,453	-	50,063	1,707	29.3	5.9d. 6.9d.
GRAND TOTAL	£ 10,527	£ 3,820	£ 11,609	£ 516	£ 13,513	£ 39,985	£ 5,876	£ 45,861	45,582	499,470	58,348	8.7	1/6.8d. 1/10d.

The vehicles are depreciated over a period of 8 years, and there are 8 in the fleet which have been fully depreciated.

The following vehicles, having been replaced during the year were disposed of and sold as scrap:-

Vehicle			Year Manufactured	Price Obtained
Dennis 10 cu. yd. Side Loader - BVD 402			1944	£10
do.	do.	- BVD 682	1945	£10
Thornycroft 10 cu. yd. Side Loader - FVA 152			1949	£10
Dennis 10 cu. yd. Side Loader FVD 488			1950	£10
Dennis 10 cu. yd. Side Loader GVA 225			1951	£10
Thornycroft 10 cu. yd. Side Loader FVA 25			1949	£10
Dennis 10 cu. yd. Side Loader FVA 868			1950	£10
do.	do.	FVD 568	1950	£10
do.	do.	FVD 162	1950	£10
do.	do.	GVA 120	1951	£10
do.	do.	FVD 228	1950	£10

Of the vehicles disposed, statistics were maintained during the time they were in service and the following table shows the total maintenance costs expended.

Vehicle Registration No.	Year into service	Purchase Price	Repairs and Maintenance	Tyres and Tubes	Fuel Cost	Oils	Total Maintenance Costs	Mileage	Galls. Fuel	M.P.G.	Cost per Mile
FVD. 228	1950	£1,135	£1,629	£700	£2,682	£130	£5,141	80,074	14,068	5.7	1/3.4d.
FVD. 488	1950	1,140	1,691	701	2,507	120	5,019	62,655	12,972	4.8	1/7.2d.
FVD. 568	1951	1,140	968	496	2,512	88	4,064	59,811	12,066	5	1/4.3d.
GVA. 120	1951	1,135	1,451	466	2,437	109	4,463	69,995	12,492	5.6	1/3.3d.
GVA. 225	1951	1,135	1,908	566	1,729	101	4,304	48,941	8,252	5.9	1/9.1d.

The following table shows the total maintenance costs of the same five vehicles over a period of 7 years:-

Vehicle Registration No.	Year into service	Purchase Price	Repairs and Maintenance	Tyres and Tubes	Fuel Cost	Oils	Total Maintenance Costs	Mileage	Galls. Fuel	M.P.G.	Cost per Mile
FVD. 228	1950	£1,135	£640	£434	£1,643	£73	£2,790	53,268	8,772	6.1	1/-5d.
FVD. 488	1950	1,135	676	509	1,683	62	2,930	41,424	8,801	4.8	1/7.3d.
FVD. 568	1951	1,140	526	344	1,729	56	2,655	40,275	8,311	5	1/3.8d.
GVA. 120	1951	1,135	739	286	1,656	65	2,746	49,290	8,511	5.8	1/1.3d.
GVA. 225	1951	1,135	505	312	1,270	62	2,149	30,388	6,056	5	1/4.9d.

If the five vehicles had been disposed of after 7 years in operation it would have resulted in an overall saving of 3d. per mile amounting to £1,335 more than the price of one vehicle.

In the first seven years the five vehicles were in operations, repairs and maintenance carried out on them amounted to a total of £3,086 while the remaining three years in service, the repairs and maintenance carried out amounted to £4,561, an increase of 20% on the seven year figure. These figures seem to prove that the introduction of a policy of eight-yearly replacement of vehicles would be beneficial to the Department.

The following table will illustrate more clearly the point I am trying to make:-

Vehicle Registration No.	Year of Purchase	REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE		
		1951/1957	1958/1961	1951/1961
FVD. 228	1950	£640 (£91 per annum)	£989 (£247 per annum)	£1,629 (£148 per annum)
FVD. 488	1950	£676 (£96 per annum)	£1,015 (£254 per annum)	£1,691 (£154 per annum)
FVD. 568	1950	£526 (£75 per annum)	£442 (£110 per annum)	£968 (£88 per annum)
GVA. 120	1951	£739 (£105 per annum)	£712 (£178 per annum)	£1,451 (£132 per annum)
GVA. 225	1951	£505 (£72 per annum)	£1,403 (£351 per annum)	£1,908 (£173 per annum)
TOTAL AVERAGE		£3,086 (£88 per annum)	£4,561 (£228 per annum)	£7,647 (£139 per annum)

#### ACCIDENTS

There were 61 accidents involving refuse vehicles during the year, 26 of which occurred through no fault on the part of the driver. This is a decrease of 3 and 4 respectively from the previous year.

Of the number of accidents, 16 were caused by vehicles reversing, a decrease in this type of error of 2 from last year.



While it is gratifying to record a decrease in the number of vehicle accidents, no matter how small, the same cannot be said for the number employees claiming Compensation during the year. These claims by employees for injuries received while at work increased by 9 from last year to 59. This is an increase of 28 in the past 3 years.

The following table shows the number of claims made by employees in each District Council Area:-

DISTRICT	No. of Compensation Claims			Total No. of Loaders 1961
	1959	1960	1961	
FIRST	1	-	-	2
SECOND	-	1	-	10
THIRD	-	2	3	14
FOURTH	7	8	9	22
FIFTH	12	19	24	48
SIXTH	5	1	5	47
SEVENTH	6	10	11	22
EIGHTH	8	9	3	30
NINTH	1	-	4	58

This table is again based on loaders only as no other employees have claimed injury benefit.

There is no doubt, and the figures in the above table speak for themselves, the loaders in the Fifth District Council Area would appear to be abusing the scheme. Again the responsible District Officer cannot doubt the word of a General Medical Practitioner when a sick line is produced, but it would appear that Medical Certificates are easily come by.

This is the outlet to the employee who does not qualify for sick pay. With the slightest alleged injury or strain he can claim for a period of six weeks on full pay and six weeks on half pay, but it is amazing the number who return to work on the expiry of the first six weeks. Half pay is not so attractive.

I would strike a note of warning here that if action is not taken to curb the individual who abuses this scheme and, at the same time, protect the genuine injured employee, the time lost by employees could seriously undermine the operations of the Cleansing Department.

A disturbing feature also encountered in the Fifth District Council Area was the tendency of drivers not to report accidents of a minor nature. This probably in order not to forfeit the accident free allowance of £5 granted by the District Council over and above the £1 granted by the County Council for accident free driving during the year.

There were three burglary and seven miscellaneous but strangely enough no fire claims during the year.

37 drivers out of a total of 58 entered in the Safe Driving Competition were nominated for awards. 23 received diplomas which are given annually to drivers who have for one calendar year, not been involved in any accident in driving or in charge of a vehicle for which they were in any way blameworthy.

Three qualified for Five Year Medals, having driven five consecutive years without accident, and seven qualified for Bars to their Five Year Medals under the same conditions as for the Diploma.

One driver qualified for a Ten Year Medal, having driven ten consecutive years without accident, and the remaining three had again the distinction to qualify for an Oak Leaf, having driven twelve consecutive years free from accident.

#### REFUSE DISPOSAL

The mechanical equipment now operating the controlled tipping operations throughout the County consists of the following:-

MAKE	NO.
Bristol "22" Tractor	2
Bray Loading Shovel	4
Fordson Tractor	1
Chaseside Loading Shovel	4
Weatherill Loading Shovel	1

Two new Chaseside Shovels were purchased to replace two Bristol "22" Tractors which had become uneconomical to continue in Service. One was sold for £25 and the other retained for spare parts.

The two remaining Bristol Tractors were withdrawn from Service in the latter part of the year due to continual mechanical breakdowns and one serviceable Tractor is to be made out of the two.

#### First, Second and Third Districts.

Refuse coups were in use during the year at Leadhills, Roberton, Crawford, Lesmahagow, Coalburn, Hazelbank, Camwath, Carstairs and Carluke. With the continued operations of the Bray Loader, the coups were maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition and although coup fires continued to be a source of trouble the outbreaks were able to be dealt with without the assistance of the Fire Brigade.

The question of acquiring a new coup in the Douglas and Coalburn area was under continual review during the year, but while some sites were considered for various reasons unsuitable, other suitable sites would not be rented or leased by the owners.

#### Fourth District.

At Millburn Coup, Larkhall, a fire in one section which had burned for a year or two is now completely out and new outbreaks of fire have not been so prominent. Most local fires are caused through deliberate arson by persons combing the coup during week-ends.

#### Fifth District.

The coup at High Blantyre is beginning to fill up fairly rapidly and it is likely that, in the not too distant future, other tipping facilities will require to be sought. The drain from the adjacent piggery discharging on the coup ground continued to be a great source of nuisance during the year and difficulty was experienced in maintaining a good road surface, particularly during the protracted wet spells experienced during the year. Frequent breakdowns of the mechanical shovel added to the difficulty of maintaining the coup in a satisfactory condition.

#### Sixth District.

Tipping of refuse at Fallside Coup was discontinued in June and at the end of the year, work was in hand to have the surface dressed and the site levelled. On completion of this work consideration will be given to the future use of the ground.

At O'Wood Coup, Holytown, consideration was given to draining the water from the pond in which the refuse is being tipped, also the ditches in the surrounding area. In view of the work which had commenced towards the end of the year by the Ministry of Transport to construct a fly-over across the A.8 Glasgow-Edinburgh Road, it was decided to leave the drainage in abeyance meantime as the work involved in this project will affect land and drainage conterminous with the tipping area.

#### Seventh District.

During the better months of the year everything possible was done to preserve the life of Cleland Coup and to reclaim the space lost by the deep-hole at the west end. Before the advent of the winter weather at least half of this hole had been reclaimed for future tipping. These efforts at reclamation will be continued as soon as possible but much depends on a supply of inert material from Building sites, etc.

At Salsburgh further levels are being added to the existing coup at Turdees - this development will, however, be short term.

In the event of failure to acquire a suitable piece of ground in this area, the refuse will require to be diverted to Cleland Coup. The incurred loss in working time through travelling to and from the coup could be detrimental to the service in this area, especially in winter.

Space at Kingshill Coup is still being preserved and no tipping took place during the year.

### Eighth District.

During the year, after prolonged negotiations, a lease was obtained from the owners of No. 3 Sandpit, Hallside, with the consent and concurrence of other interested parties permitting the County Council to use the area, under agreed conditions, for the dumping of household refuse. Operations commenced on 5th July, 1961, and all the household refuse collected within the Parishes of Cambuslang, Carmunnock and Rutherglen, is now being disposed of on this site. Two men are engaged on the tip and a Chaseside Shovel is in use to assist in spreading the refuse and dressing it with sand and ashes. Little difficulty was experienced in establishing the original tipping face and work has proceeded fairly smoothly. Complaint was received regarding papers being blown from the coup face during a high wind and being deposited in an adjoining field used for grazing cattle. An order has been given for the erection of a stob and wire fence with wire netting attached in order to trap any papers which may blow away and, pending the completion of this work, the field is being inspected daily and any loose papers removed by hand. Additional ash is also being brought in for dressing the tip face.

It is anticipated that the area of ground available for infilling on this site will serve for a period not exceeding 5 years. Endeavour is being made to secure an option on another sand pit nearby but, so far, no agreement has been concluded.

A new 8' x 6' hut constructed of timber framing and sheeting with corrugated iron was erected at the coup at a cost of £38.10/-. to serve as a bothy for the attendants.

During the year the County Council agreed that the County Architect should undertake the development of Morriston Coup, Cambuslang, for use as playing fields of the remaining portions of ground not already so developed before handing them back to the owners, the Royal College of Science and Technology. The areas in question have already been infilled with household refuse and have ceased to be used for this purpose since the summer of 1960, although supplies of ash have continued to be delivered to the site from the Clydesmill Power Station, Cambuslang, for use in levelling the ground. Costs have been prepared for the work still to be undertaken but this has not yet commenced.



### Ninth District.

Crofthead Refuse Tip serving the Bishopbriggs and Auchlnalrn areas has been conducted complaint free during the year. The large private housing development adjoining the tip is nearing completion and with houses close by complaints are likely to arise. Quite apart from complaints on public health grounds, the new house owners will certainly make complaints on the grounds of amenity. Although the lease of this Quarry has a few years to run, the negotiations entered into for another quarry hole at Hungryside are making slow progress. If negotiations for a lease fail to reach a successful conclusion, the Department may require to resort to a compulsory purchase order in order to obtain this ground for tipping facilities.

Tipping of household refuse from the whole of the Elghth District Council area into Burntbroom Refuse tip, Mount Vernon, continued until the Spring of the year when entry was obtained to their new tip at Hallside. This tip at Burntbroom also affords tipping for refuse from Old Monkland and parts of Glasgow Parish and in consequence of it having had to take so much additional refuse its life, although still running into years, has been considerably shortened.

Until late summer top dressing for this tip was purchased from Clydesmill Power Station, Cambuslang, on contract at £1 per load. With additional refuse being deposited, the amount of top dressing was also increased and this became quite an alarming expense. By arrangement with Glasgow Corporation Cleansing Department loads of screened refuse were made available for top dressing, free of charge, and ashes are now purchased only for road making and for other special purposes.

The coup at Avenuehead, Muirhead, is rather isolated and is constantly being set alight by unknown persons. This has been so troublesome that infilling operations have been carried on where it was possible to tip rather than where tipping should have been carried out. Although no complaints have been received, without such outside interference, conditions could be much improved. A low level face has now been established and it is hoped that this might improve matters during the oncoming summer months.

A contract has been entered into with the National Coal Board for supplies of ash and blaes from a nearby colliery bing. Benefits from this arrangement will become more apparent when time allows for sufficient quantities of dressing to be stockpiled at the tip.

In the New Monkland area the Cleansing Department has no tip in day-to-day use, but two places have been retained to meet a case of emergency. By arrangement with the Burgh of Airdrie, ten loads of refuse are deposited weekly in Target coup at an arranged cost of 4/- per load. With a limited amount of refuse it is difficult to justify the expense of maintaining tips involving costs for fencing, vermin extermination, purchase, and transport of tip dressing, and the arrangement as entered into is ideal for such districts where possible.



The future problems to be encountered in controlled tipping are serious due to the high paper content in household refuse, lessening consolidation resulting in coups filling up much more quickly, requiring additional covering, and the increased fire risk.

If coups continue to fill up rapidly distant disposal on a centralised site may be inevitable. This then poses the problem of vehicle selection; whether to use large capacity compression vehicles carrying the refuse direct to distant coups; to use the existing fleet of vehicles to transfer depots, carry out salvage extraction and dispose to a distant site with large capacity vehicles or to introduce a separate salvage collection to remove the bulky content and ensure a higher density of refuse for final disposal.

Which system would be the more economical still requires some research but I am sure that in the not too distant future, a final decision on the policy to be adopted will require to be made.

During the year the mechanical equipment worked a total of 11,034 hours and consumed 4,911 gallons of gas oil. The total maintenance costs including depreciation amounted to £4,891 giving a working cost of 8/10.4d. per hour. The overall cost including standing charges amounted to £5,035 giving a working cost of 9/1.5d. per hour.

In the twenty-two operational refuse tips scattered throughout the County and the 3 tips belonging to other authorities outwith the County 45,582 loads of refuse were disposed of. This amounted in weight to approximately 105,120 tons.

### GARAGES

The provision of garaging facilities has improved slightly from last year but it is still far from satisfactory. If the vehicles are to receive proper maintenance by the drivers, the onus to provide suitable facilities rests with the Repairs Depot Committee. While appreciating the difficulties encountered in finding suitable sites and the capital expenditure involved, I feel that more could have been achieved in this field.

The new garage premises at Sandy Road, Carlisle, were completed during the year and the Cleansing Depot was consequently transferred from James Street. Accommodation provided at the new premises includes foreman's office, salvage store and canteen facilities including locker room and showers, providing a considerable improvement on the previous conditions.

Alterations to the garage at Main Street, Camwath, to permit the entry of two Dual Tip Cleansing Vehicles, had not been carried out by the end of the year and the vehicles continued to be garaged in private garages, one in Camwath and the other in Braehead.

The private garage accommodation for the three vehicles at Lesmahagow could be called anything but "private". The garage would be better described as a "barn" as each end of this building is open and part of the roof is off exposing the vehicles to all inclement weather conditions. Suitable accommodation for the vehicles has been slow to materialise in this district but it is hoped that the coming year will see the intended district garage premises completed.

The new premises at Summerlee Road, Larkhall, are a vast improvement to the old garage building at Braehead which was transferred to the District Council during the year.

The accommodation at the District Garage, Blantyre, is also inadequate to cope with the increasing number of cleansing vehicles and a further extension is urgently required. The lack of office accommodation for the foremen is also a source of great inconvenience and serious consideration will require to be given to this problem.

The Seventh District Council requested the provision of suitable facilities for the cleansing employees working in remote parts of the Seventh District Area so that they could have their lunch and tea break and also that wash-up facilities be provided locally at Newmains.

This question arose because of the abandonment of the Newmains Depot which has now been demolished and, on being interviewed, the employees requested some place where a stove could be provided so that they could boil water but apparently are not interested in the provision of washing facilities. Arrangements were made for them to call at the Highways Depot, Newmains, for their midday meal.

The County Surveyor is considering the provision of Depot facilities at Newmains for Highways, Water, Cleansing and other employees and it is hoped this will allow both the Newmains and Waterloo crews to take their meals in some comfort.

The spray baths are still in constant use and the demand remains for locker accommodation at the District Garage, Shotts. The proposed scheme of extension to this garage to provide increased garage space with new salvage store should, however, ease this position.

The new garage at Bishopbriggs is in full use and the present arrangements formerly entered into for garaging the vehicles have been terminated. The canteen accommodation here is used to capacity every day.

The site of the old garage at Craigmuir Road, High Blantyre, which was destroyed by fire some years ago extending to 46¼ poles was sold for the sum of £100.

In the financial year 1960/61 it cost the Department £8,295 to garage the 84 vehicles and the mechanical equipment it has to operate the Service. This is an increase of £988 from last year and is entirely due to the increased costs in the upkeep of County garages. Each vehicle, therefore, costs £98.15/-. to garage annually, an increase of £7. 8. 3d. per vehicle from last year.

### STREET CLEANSING

Inspections were carried out from time to time of the number of litter receptacles provided throughout the County by a firm of Advertising Contractors and replacements were supplied where necessary. These receptacles are of a completely unsuitable type for use in this County and are continually subjected to acts of vandalism which render them virtually useless. All of these contracts will expire, however, within the next year and the receptacles will be removed as the County Council has decided that their agreement with the firm will then be terminated. The provision of litter receptacles has now been placed as a responsibility on the County Surveyor.

There are still three men engaged in the removal of papers, tins and other miscellaneous rubbish from the backcourt surfaces of tenemental properties in the Cambuslang area. In the case of those properties within the Redevelopment areas, where tenants are removing and the properties are to be demolished, advice is given that any unwanted furniture, old bedding, etc. should be left within the vacated dwellings for subsequent disposal by the demolisher. This has prevented to a large extent the dumping of such material in the backcourts where it was formerly broken up or ripped apart by children and scattered about with abandon.

A few enquiries were received regarding the provision of sweeping facilities for Local Authority flats in the Cairns and Cathkin Housing Schemes. These have not been encouraged, however, as most of the tenants in these Schemes have taken upon themselves the duty, as is in fact their responsibility to do, of keeping the areas at the rear of the blocks free from loose refuse and in a clean and tidy condition.

### PROVISION OF DUSTBINS

During the year 241 notices in terms of Section 23 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, were served on owners of houses within the County Special Scavenging District requiring them to provide covered galvanised iron dustbins of specified cubic capacity. This is a decrease of 63 notices from last year. In 55 cases, an increase of 10 from the



previous year, non-compliance with these notices was reported to the Committee with a view to proceedings being instituted in terms of Section 24 of the Act. Eventually, all the required dustbins were provided. In all 361 dustbins of varied cubic capacity were supplied by owners.

The number of dustbins supplied to County Council houses by the Department during the year was 3,231, being 86 less than last year. In addition, 223 bins were supplied to houses owned by the Scottish Special Housing Association, a further 279 bins were sold to private householders and 36 bins transferred to the kitchen waste collection service.

In the Cambuslang area at the beginning of next year, a vehicle with bulk loading equipment will be in operation and the owners of all industrial concerns, schools, etc. will be approached and requested to provide bulk containers of 1¼ cubic yards capacity in place of numerous individual smaller dustbins.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Very little progress was made during the year in the provision of public conveniences. Plans have been passed for the erection of a new convenience at the Town Centre, East Kilbride, which will have full-time attendants, the first in the County, thus removing the danger of vandalism, which afflicts all the other public conveniences.

With the delay being experienced in regard to suitable sites, it would appear that the erection of new conveniences at Cambuslang, Bishopbriggs and Carmunnock down on the priority programme for the financial year 1962/63 will not now materialise.

Every endeavour is made to maintain the public conveniences throughout the County in a satisfactory condition although vandal damage still occurring from time to time makes this task a very arduous one. Much, one feels, could be done to enhance their appearance but the appalling damage and waste being inflicted by vandals would soon nullify any effort in this direction and result in a wastage of ratepayers' money.

At the beginning of the year, the temporary chespaie fence protecting the site of the demolished urinal in Greenlees Road, Cambuslang, was removed and replaced by a 9" brick wall, sealing off the site to the satisfaction of the owners.

Three cases of vandalism were reported to the Police during the year, involving damage to a flush pipe and on two occasions to glazing in the gents' section of the Public Convenience at Halfway. The attendant's store was also broken into although nothing was stolen. Repairs were carried out except for the last occasion on which the rear windows in the two water-closet compartments in the gents' section were broken. As the lack of glazing did not interfere with the privacy of persons abusing these facilities, the District Council decided that repairs should not be carried out meantime.

To operate and maintain the 53 conveniences, the expenditure incurred in the financial year 1960/61 was £8,168, while the receipts totalled £427, making a net expenditure of £7,741.

### EAST KILBRIDE

There are now 9,148 houses, 151 shops, 58 factories, 11 schools, 1 hospital, 12 halls, 2 hotels, 10 canteens and 34 offices in East Kilbride. To service this town twice/weekly, seven vehicles are engaged comprising a staff of 7 drivers, 32 loaders and 7 boys. A total of 17,583 dustbins are emptied weekly.

The severe weather conditions at the end of the year, coupled with vehicle breakdowns and absenteeism among the staff, caused a serious upset in the normal twice/weekly service. This resulted in some dissatisfaction among the public, particularly in East Kilbride where much impatience was shown. The lay-out in East Kilbride is such that when conditions of snow and ice prevail, great difficulty is experienced by the drivers of the vehicles and the loaders, who have frequently to carry bins over long slippery paths and ice covered steps and it is a matter of some satisfaction that only one loader was involved in a serious accident, necessitating his removal to hospital. Under such conditions delay is inevitable. Considerable use of overtime working had to be resorted to in order to overtake the work.

In East Kilbride parking of cars in the streets, particularly in cul-de-sacs, is adding to the hazards experienced by drivers of cleansing vehicles operating in the New Town, and also making it more difficult for bins to be emptied. The proportion of car owners without garage accommodation in the New Town appears to be high.

The expansion of building in East Kilbride, including houses, shops, factories, etc. necessitated further re-organisation of the service. It is gratifying to report that in the Calderwood neighbourhood shopping area, where 18 shops were opened during the year, each shop has been provided with its own covered bin recess. Despite attempts, however, to enlist the co-operation of shopkeepers in disposal of their refuse by collapsing cartons, etc., frequent cases of littering of backcourts, etc. were met with. It is hoped to provide an additional salvage service when a large new type of Salvage vehicle becomes available.



## EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES

There were no extensions to the existing boundaries of the County Special Scavenging District during the year.

## SALVAGE

The recovery of wastepaper is a national asset and the Department does all in its power to increase the collection of this waste product.

In the coming year it is hoped to provide three salvage vans for special collections in the East Kilbride, Cambuslang and Bellshill areas and also to provide power salvage balers to replace the old hand balers at Bishopbriggs, Baillieston, Carluke and Shotts.

The use of trailers in certain districts is gradually being terminated as these are of an old type now requiring costly extensive repairs and are too awkward to manoeuvre.

Where trailers are continuing to be used these will be replaced by a more modern type suitable for the work they are to perform and made of lighter material.

The salvage receipts for the year were as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Waste	350	1	1	-	2,273.	6.	-
Strawboard	241	14	3	-	1,451.	9.	-
Newsprint	31	12	-	-	252.	16.	-
Office Waste	1	5	-	-	6.	5.	-
Tins	81	18	3	-	204.	1.	10
Mixed Scrap	3	11	-	21	34.	10.	1
Aluminium	-	7	-	-	14.	14.	6
Brass	-	-	1	24	1.	19.	-
Copper	-	-	-	19	1.	6.	-
Lead	-	-	1	12	-.	12.	8
Rags	4	3	1	14	17.	11.	6
Hair	-	-	-	21	-.	5.	3
Tyres	1	-	-	-	6.	-.	-
<hr/>							
TOTAL WEIGHT	715	14	1	27	£4,264.	16.	10

The following table shows the total amount of salvage materials (except kitchen waste) collected in each district together with amount collected in the previous year.

District	1960 - RECEIPTS					1961 - RECEIPTS				
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£ s. d.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£ s. d.
FIRST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECOND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THIRD	-	-	-	-	-	27	17	2	-	181. 3. 9
FOURTH	50	3	3	1	262. 6. 8	56	12	2	-	268. 3. 3
FIFTH	132	2	1	-	818. 2. 10	104	17	3	-	656. 6. 9
SIXTH	430	-	1	14	2,582. 15. 5	351	17	3	-	2,045. 6. -
SEVENTH	31	2	2	-	188. 7. 6	85	5	2	23	543. 14. 8
EIGHTH	84	13	2	11	565. 1. 10	58	10	2	24	385. 19. 5
NINTH	39	6	-	-	230. 18. 5	30	12	3	-	184. 3. -
TOTAL	767	8	1	26	£4,647. 12. 8	715	14	1	27	£4,264. 16. 10

The new garage premises at Sandy Road, Carluke, being completed, the collection of salvage was resumed in the Carluke Area.

The salvage premises at the district garage at High Blantyre have become too small for the requirements of the Fifth District, and surplus paper collected in this district requires to be sent to the salvage depot at Cambuslang for baling.

The Camco Power Baler at the Salvage Depot, Bellshill, which had given first class service for over 20 years was replaced by a new one in October at a cost of £490.

Complaints were received during the summer regarding litter and nuisance conditions arising from the practice of some shopkeepers placing refuse and waste paper at the kerbside in the main shopping areas in the Bellshill district and until collected left at the mercy of children, the weather and dogs, and causing some obstruction to passers-by. In an effort to improve the collection and remove cause for complaint, shopkeepers in the area were asked for their co-operation in complying with the following:-

1. A suitable container be provided for shop sweepings and other refuse.
2. All large cardboard containers be flattened and securely tied together.
3. A sack to be provided by the Local Authority for the purpose of storing small cartons (flattened) and loose waste paper.
4. To discontinue the practice of placing refuse and waste paper at the kerbside as in the future all refuse and waste paper would be collected from within or from the rear of their premises.

The suggestions were carried out and continued satisfactorily without further cause for complaints.

After much consideration a loader in the Seventh District was diverted to full-time salvage operations. Use was made of the spare vehicle in the forenoons for special salvage collections from shop and factory premises throughout the area and the results of this venture are clearly shown in the increased salvage returns from this district.

Due to the anticipated short life of the existing tip at Hallside, Cambuslang, and the uncertainty as to whether adjoining ground can be obtained to give long term refuse disposal facilities in this area, it was deemed advisable in the meantime not to remove the salvage hut from its present site at Morriston Coup and all salvage materials are still being collected for baling and dispatch at this point.

The thrice/weekly salvage collection from shops has been maintained. It has been found, however, that more and more attention has to be given to the separation of this material to remove apparently increasing quantities of "contraries" such as waxed papers, bitumen papers, carbon, tin-foil, plastic and polythene materials, string and other items which cannot be accepted by the paper mills for processing.

In the parishes of Old Monkland and Glasgow, limited amounts of salvage are collected. Dispersal of vehicles and tips make it difficult to collect and bale paper economically in the Ninth District but with additional accommodation at Bishopbriggs now available an improvement in the position will be effected.

It is incidental whether the Department makes a profit out of this Service or not as paper is still household refuse and must be removed, but the most important factor in maintaining this service is that it keeps great quantities of paper from being disposed of in refuse coups and prolongs the life of the disposal sites.

The market for this waste product appears to be stable at the moment but one can never forecast its stability for the future.

The Department's contractors are still the Northern Waste Paper Company and the prices paid at the end of the year for the different grades of waste paper were as follows:-

Waste	£6. 10. 0. per ton
Strawboard	£6. 0. 0. per ton
Newsprint	£8. 0. 0. per ton
Selected waste	£6. 10. 0. per ton

The collection of kitchen waste continues to operate in the Sixth District Council Area and to collect this material 273 communal and 2,832 small bins are distributed throughout the area and a total of 504 tons, 4 cwts. 3 qrs. of waste food was collected. The receipts amounted to £2,672. 9. 5. These figures show a decrease of 101 tons, 6 cwts. 2 qrs. and £533. 3. 4d. from last year.

The decline of this service is most disheartening and if the quantity of material collected does not increase considerably during next year, serious consideration will require to be given for its withdrawal.

The contract for the sale of kitchen waste was renewed with Messrs. J.D. Kirby Limited, Pig Breeders, Blantyre, at the same price as last year, i.e. £5. 6/- per ton.



From the commencement of salvage operations in July, 1944, to December, 1961, the amount and value of materials collected has been as follows:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Valued at</u>
Waste Paper	18,166	£123,573
Other Materials	41,840	94,748
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	<u>60,006</u>	<u>£218,321</u>

### COSTS

To provide an efficient Cleansing Service which is so zealously demanded by the ratepayers, the Department have found it impossible to maintain the present standard without incurring increased expenditure.

The total cost of all the services provided under Cleansing through the Special Districts Committee of the County Council in the financial year 16th May, 1960 to 15th May, 1961, was £294,237. This is an increase of £10,048 from the previous year.

The total wages bill for all services connected with the Department was £178,896, an increase of £13,258 from the previous year.

Receipts for the financial year amounted to £18,623, an increase of £3,743 from the previous year.

The following table shows the percentage of revenue expended against the various headings in the Cleansing Service:-

Subject Heading of Expenditure	1959/1960		1960/1961	
	£	%	£	%
Loan Charges	22,929	8.06	22,860	7.7
House Letting and Rating -				
Repayments to Owners	3,191	1.12	3,263	1.1
County (General)	6,554	2.30	4,617	1.6
Collection of Household Refuse	201,311	70.83	211,411	71.8
Disposal of Household Refuse	15,772	5.55	15,530	5.3
Garaging of Vehicles	7,307	2.60	8,295	2.8
Private Street Cleansing	3,749	1.32	2,860	.97
Collection of Salvage	6,571	2.31	6,896	2.4
Public Conveniences	8,150	2.87	8,168	2.8
Local Government Superannuation	7,803	2.74	7,860	2.7
Miscellaneous Expenditure	852	.30	2,477	.84



The following table shows the actual collection and disposal costs for the financial year 1960/61:-

No. of houses serviced in the County - 93,212 (Estimated Population - 320,430)	TOTAL	Cost per House	Cost per 1,000 of Population
Collection and Disposal Costs	£223,936	£2. 8. 6	£699.16. -
Nett cost of operating service per week		£4,306. 0. 0.	
Nett cost per head of the population per week			3d.
Nett cost per house per week			11d.

This year it cost £79 per week more to operate the service than last year.

It is estimated that during the current financial year, 1961/1962, the cost of all the cleansing services within the County Special Scavenging District will be £336,105 whilst the receipts plus the balance on hand at the beginning of the year will amount to £43,858 leaving a balance of £292,247 to be obtained from rates, necessitating a rate of 1/4d. per £. This is a decrease of 7½d. per £ from the previous year, due almost wholly to the higher rateable value of properties in the County.

### CONCLUSION

At the completion of the penultimate year of my service and the issue of my last Annual Report as County Sanitary Inspector, I wish to record my thanks and appreciation to my staff, both inspectorial and clerical, for their generous and efficient support and co-operation. I would also place on record my indebtedness to the members of the County Council, past and present, for the consideration shown in their personal contacts with my Department which are necessitated by the many aspects of local problems in general arising in their respective districts.

THOMAS B. POLLOCK  
COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

County Sanitary Department,  
Beckford Street,  
Hamilton - 30th March, 1962.

## BURGH OF BIGGAR

### Annual Report, 1961.

#### HOUSING

While plans were prepared in respect of one block of six houses at Carnwath Road and two blocks of four houses at Northcrofts Road, actual building operations had not been commenced by the end of the year.

Consideration was given by the Town Council during the year to the acquisition and rehabilitation of dwellinghouses in West Row, with a view to providing additional Local Authority housing accommodation on a more economical basis than by new building. One such block has been acquired and plans prepared for conversion and modernisation as soon as the property is vacated.

Dean of Guild Court.- Three plans were submitted to the Dean of Guild Court during the year, dealing with improvements and conversion of dwellinghouses and alterations to shop premises. In addition, three proposals dealing with the erection of private garages were dealt with by Minor Warrant.

Regular inspections were carried out of the various projects during the progress of the work, and by the end of the year four had been completed, one was in progress, and in the remaining instance work had not been commenced.

Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950-52 - Improvement Grant.- In addition to the application which was under consideration at the end of 1960, referred to in last Annual Report, one additional application was submitted for Improvement Grant during the year. Both applications were approved, and while the work in each case had been completed by 31st December, details in respect of the grant had still to be finalised.

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.- No applications for Standard Amenity Grant under this Act were received during the year.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954 - Rent Act, 1957.- No applications for Certificates under the above Acts were received during the year.

Housing Allocations.- At the request of the Town Council, an inspection of the housing conditions of an applicant for a Local Authority house was made during the year and points allotted in accordance with the Council's points scheme.

Seasonal Workers' Accommodation.- There is no seasonal workers' accommodation within the Burgh and no applications in this respect were received during the year.

## WATER SUPPLY

No complaints regarding the quality or quantity of the Burgh water supply were received, and routine samples taken during the year were found on analysis to be satisfactory.

## DRAINAGE

No major complaints were met with during the year with regard to the drainage arrangements within the Burgh.

The improvements and extensions to the Burgh Sewage Purification Works, referred to in last Annual Report, were more or less completed during the year, and apart from a few teething troubles, principally in respect of the mechanical equipment, the operation of the plant was more satisfactory by the end of the year.

## DAIRIES

The registered milkshop within the Burgh continues to be kept in a satisfactory manner. Milk is delivered from the Creamery in bottles and thereafter retailed from the shop and by van, the empty bottles being returned daily to the Creamery. The other retailers purveying milk within the Burgh were also found to be satisfactory.

## CINEMAS

The local cinema continues to be kept in a clean and satisfactory manner.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Inspection of factories and workshops within the Burgh were made during the year when the number of such premises was found to be 15, comprising the following trades: Motor Repairs 4; Bakehouses 2; Plumbers 1; Sausage Manufacturers 4; Weaving 1; Blacksmith 1; Joiners 1; and Gasworks 1.

Conditions generally throughout all the premises were found to be clean and satisfactory.

## NUISANCES

The incidence of nuisance conditions within the Burgh was, as usual, negligible, and no action in this respect was called for during the year.

## ICE-CREAM

There are three registered ice-cream premises within the Burgh, two for manufacture and sale, and one for sale only. Regular routine

inspections were made throughout the year, and the premises were found to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory manner.

### PUBLIC CONVEYANCES

No cause for complaint was to be found in the standard of cleanliness in the public service vehicles plying in this area.

### TENTS AND VANS

No cases involving tents and vans were met with in the Burgh during the year.

The Town Council Caravan Site at the Public Park, reserved for members of the Caravan Club, continued to operate satisfactorily during the year. As the site is outwith the boundaries of the Burgh, application was made to the County Council for site licence under the Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960, but the licence had not been issued by the end of the year.

### SCAVENGING

The collection of refuse within the Burgh continued to be satisfactorily carried out by staff in the direct employment of the Town Council.

While the new slaughterhouse has not yet materialised, with consequent alternative methods of disposal of slaughterhouse refuse, the disposal of such material at the refuse coup was continued, if not altogether satisfactorily, at least without being the cause of any complaint throughout the year. This is no doubt due in some measure to the closer and more regular supervision made possible by the appointment of a full-time official.

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

The services of the County Ratcatcher were utilised wherever necessary, in private dwellings and at the refuse coup, all with satisfactory results.

### SCHOOLS

The sanitary accommodation in the schools in the Burgh continue to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

In addition to the normal business by local butchers, large-scale slaughter of sheep continued to be carried out at the Burgh Slaughterhouse during the year.

The new slaughterhouse premises, referred to in last Annual



Report, had still not materialised in 1961 as had been hoped. Although the design and lay-out of the proposed new premises were generally agreed on after considerable discussion with all the parties concerned, the acquisition of a suitable site was still the principal stumbling-block, and an early solution of this problem will determine whether or not the project will reach fruition in the coming year.

### BURIAL GROUNDS

No cause for complaint was to be found in the conduct or maintenance of the Burial Grounds during the year.

### FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956

Inspections of food under the above Act were carried out in the Burgh during the year, the items seized as a result of such inspections being buried in the refuse coup.

In accordance with the following table, samples were obtained from shops in the Burgh during the year, and with five exceptions, these were found to be genuine:

Inspections made	<u>Samples procured</u>			<u>Analysed</u>	
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Public Analyst	Chemical Laboratory
38	7	22	29	7	22

No Court proceedings arising from the above samples were instituted during the year.

### STAFFING

During the year the Town Council appointed a full-time Master of Works, principally with a view to having an official who would be able to control and manage the Local Authority houses within the Burgh, control the scavenging collection and disposal service, supervise the operation of the Sewage Purification Works, etc., etc., in short, to assume the general duties of Burgh Surveyor.

The ultimate desire of the Town Council is to be self-sufficient so far as Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector are concerned, and while this will be advantageous from a County Council staffing point of view, certain functions such as Milk and Dairies, Ice Cream, Food and Drugs, Pest Destruction, etc., will still devolve on the County Council and will still require regular visitation to the Burgh by the Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

The Divisional Sanitary Inspector has continued so far to deal with matters generally in the Burgh, at the same time co-operating with the new official concerned, with a view to him in time assuming control of such functions as are not the responsibility of the County Council.









